

THE
Pentaglot Preceptor;

OR 12981.aa.35
ELEMENTARY INSTITUTES

OF THE

ENGLISH, & HEBREW,
LATIN, & AND
GREEK, & IRISH, *Irish*

LANGUAGES.

VOL. I.

CONTAINING
A COMPLETE GRAMMAR
OF THE

ENGLISH TONGUE.

For the Use of Schools, and peculiarly
calculated for the Instruction of
such Ladies & Gentlemen,
as may wish to learn
without the help
of a Master.

BY PATRICK LYNCH. K

Sic positæ quoniam suaves misceatis odores.

VIRGIL.

CARRICK:

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M, DCC, XCVI.

TO be published with all convenient speed
the remaining four volumes of
THE PENTAGLOT PRECEPTOR,
Containing
ELEMENTARY INSTITUTES
OF THE
Latin, Greek, Hebrew and Irish
LANGUAGES,
ON A PLAN ENTIRELY NEW

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To which will be subjoined suitable examples, illustrative of the Rules, with critical remarks, explanatory notes and etymological derivations.

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A
PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE,
ADDRESSED TO
The SCHOOL-MASTERS of
IRELAND.

SECT. I.

A Review of the most
celebrated English Grammars,
hitherto published.

GENTLEMEN.

NOTWITHSTANDING the additional illustrations and improvements, which the kindred sciences of Philology, Logic, Grammar and Rhetoric, have received from the profound disquisitions and laborious researches of modern Philosophers; yet the progress of our youth, in the knowledge of those sciences, has hitherto been rather limited, superficial and slow. You, my worthy fellow-labourers must acknowledge this to be the case with respect to the science of Grammar; the study of which, however seemingly dull, disgusting and repèté with asperities at first, is absolutely necessary for all, who are ambitious of being introduced into the sanctuary of

of Genius, in their subsequent career of intellectual improvement.

To the more extensive cultivation of this Science in our Schools, the chief obstruction seems to arise from the want of a short, cheap and comprehensive treatise of elementary institutes; which, together with the Definitions, Rules and Examples of Grammar, as a practical Art, may also contain its theoretical principles as a speculative Science.

The first rational essay, that I have met with, towards supplying this deficiency, was attempted by Mr. John Brightland; whose "Grammar of the English Tongue with the arts of Poetry, Rhetoric and Logic," in 264 pages duodecimo, was first published in London, about the commencement of Queen Anne's Reign; a period, which may be justly stile the infantine age of that science. This valuable little work, comprizing the rules and definitions, memorative Rhymes, and accompanied with copious notes for elucidating the speculative part, was evidently formed on the plan of those celebrated "Greek and Latin methods," composed about the middle of the seventeenth century, by M M. Claude Lancelot and Le Maître de Sacy, of Port Royal in France.

Of the many barbarous terms, necessarily invented by the ancient Grammarians, for discriminating the various accidents, to which the transigent languages of Greece and Rome are subject, Brightland only retained such, as suited with the simplicity of his native tongue. Thus, in strict conformity with the two variations, which English nouns undergo in declining, he judiciously adopted but two cases; namely, the nominative and genitive or possessive case: and instead of perplexing

students with a numerous train of six, nine, twelve, or twenty-five tenses, as most of our Grammarians have inconsiderately done, he admitted but the present and perfect times, being the only two, of which our verbs are really susceptible. Among many other improvements in that work, which are generally supposed to be of a more modern date, we may esteem that of assimilating the names of the alphabetic sounds to their power in pronunciation. This improvement, for the more general adoption of which we are indebted to the exertions of the late Mr. Thomas Sheridan, is highly important; as it tends to expedite the progress of children, in syllabication and spelling.

But to Syntax, or that part of the grammatic art which conveys a knowledge of the constructive disposition and appropriate arrangement of words in discourse, little or no attention was paid by Wallis, Watts, Brightland, Greenwood, Dr. Johnson, or any of our English Grammarians, till the learned Dr. Lowth made that very essential article, the more immediate object of his investigation. That reverend Prelate, in his "Short Introduction to English Grammar," first published in London in 1762, examined its actual state, ascertained its laws, and thence deduced a complete system of syntactic precepts, which, besides being positively exemplified in the usual manner, he has further illustrated with a collection of negative examples, for more impressively inculcating what is right, by pointing out what is wrong. By this procedure, he has nearly superceded the necessity of our adopting the expedient, proposed by the celebrated Boileau to the French Academicians, namely, to "review all their police writers, and correct such impurities, as may be found in them; lest their authority may, at any distant period

¹ See pp. 42 and 55 of the following Work.

period, contribute to the depravation of the Language.

To the universal adoption of this valuable little treatise in our schools, "as an elementary book, for classes of the lowest forms" according to the author's original intention ². It is generally objected, that the method, in which he has arranged his notes and syntax, however logically just, is rather complicated and embarrassing for children under the age of twelve years; and the style, in which he has delivered his precepts, though in other respects perspicuous and clear, is too continuous and connected for didactic composition, which necessarily requires that the precepts should be comprized in concise sentences, like to many distinct aphorisms or maxims, according to the poet

"Short be your rules, short rules with ease are gain'd
By docile minds, and easily retained." Hor.

The next attempt towards elucidating the theory and art of English grammar was by William Ward, master of arts and superintendant of Beverly school in Yorkshire, England. This elaborate work, containing 560 pages of the large quarto size, and first published in London in 1765, is entitled "an essay on grammar, as it may be applied to the English language, in two treatises, the one speculative, and the other practical." In the speculative part, Ward has investigated the principles of language with such abstract reasoning and metaphysical refinement, that it requires no small degree of classical erudition and mental exertion to comprehend his meaning. His definitions, instead of being short, clear and reciprocal, or applicable to the thing defined, are generally delivered in such terms, as are either

² See his Preface.

superfluous

superfluous, equivocal or obscure. These tedious definitions and rules, of which a specimen may be seen in the 36th page of the following work, are composed in metric rhymes for assisting the memory. A slight perusal of them will no doubt bring to the readers recollection Hudibras's sarcastic observation, that

- " Those who write in rhyme still make
- " The one verse for the other's sake,
- " For one for sense and one for rhyme,
- " They think sufficient for a time.
- " For Rhyme the Rudder is of Verses,
- " With which, like ships, they steer their courses.

On the whole, Ward's essay will be found of more utility to such, as are ambitious of acquiring a critical knowledge of the greek and latin languages, than to the mere English student, for whose instruction it was first compiled.

Among the multiplicity of practical treatises on the art of English grammar, published in Great Britain and Ireland, since the above period, few, indeed can be said to display any superior excellence, for originality in the composition, order in the arrangement, accuracy in the stile, or taste in the selection. From this animadversion, however, Ashe's Usher's, Murray's and a few others must be excepted.

The first impression of Ashe's grammatical institutes, containing 180 pages in 32 appeared in London previously to Dr. Lowth's grammar; to which Mr. Ashe intended the subsequent editions of his book, as a subsidiary introduction. This popular manual which owes its present high estimation particularly among the fair sex, rather to its portable size and cheapness than to its intrinsic merit, may, by a judicious compiler, be made to comprehend "all in the art," without enlarging its size,

or enhancing its value. This may be effected, by freeing the inflexions of the irregular verbs from those solecisms, with which they at present abound, and substituting more copious observations on Syntax, in place of those unnecessary extracts from Lock, Addison, Lowth, &c. injudiciously added in an appendix of thirty-six pages, for proving the utility of English Grammar; a proposition, at present so universally admitted in these kingdoms, as to supercede the necessity of further demonstration.

LINDLEY MURRAY'S "English grammar, adapted to the different classes of learners," containing 222 pages and an appendix of 60 pages more, together with the exercise book and key, comprizing 250 pages duodecimo, constitute the most extensive practical apparatus, ever before compiled for the english Student's assistance. To the pecuniary resources of such, as may not be enabled to purchase the above, or engage the assistance of an intelligent Instructor, I have met with no practical work, hitherto published, better accomodated than G. NEVILLE USHER'S "Elements of English Grammar" This cheap and comprehensive Book, including a concise Treatise on Rhetoric, in 76 pages duodecimo, possesses no small merit for its clearness, precision and elegance.

However necessary it may be, to unite two or more parts of speech in order to form the subject or predicate of a logical proposition, yet in the grammatic resolution of sentences into their simple elements which in the scholastic stile, is called parsing; nothing could conduce more, to facilitate the student's progress in English Grammar, than the separate consideration of each word, as a distinct part of speech. With regard to the cases of nouns, this system has been already adopted; but though LOWTH acknow-

ledges

ledges that " as far as Grammar is concerned, there are no more modes (he might have added voices, tenses and participles too) in any Language, than there are forms of the verb, appropriated for denoting the different manners of representing the being, action or passion " yet to the English verb, the simplest in any tongue hitherto known, having only eight different changes, as per subjoined table 3, he has given three voices, four modes and three participles 4.

MURRAY, USHER and most of our modern Grammarians, receding still farther from the above obvious and necessary principle, have encumbered the poor English verb with the complicated train of three voices, three participles, five or six modes and six or more tenses. 5 To this may be added the perplexing embarrassment arising from the adoption of different appellations for the same accidents, as the disagreement of Grammarians, about the number, is not greater than that about the terms or names for denominating those grammatic variations: so that the puzzled Pupil may indignantly exclaim, in the words of SCALIGER, on a similar occasion ;

" Qui invenere modos, ratione modeque carebant "

This

3 A Table shewing the number of changes which the Declinable Parts of Speech undergo in various Languages.

Parts of Speech	Greek.	Lat.	Heb.	Irish.	Fren.	Englsh.
Nouns	141	56	4	12	3	3
Pronouns	100	104	12	13	6	6
Adjectives	134	34	3	3	4	2
Verb Sum, to be	67	81	30	10	50	13
Verbs Active	74	112	34	21	94	8
Verbs Passive,	188	66	34	7	00	00
Verb middle v.	84	00	34	00	00	00

Total num of changes 768 453 151 66 157 32

4 See his Grammar.

5 Mr. Pinkbourn has encumbered the English Verb with 25 Tenses. See his dissertation on the English Verb.

THIS confusion must always follow, as a necessary consequence, while our Grammarians consider the monosyllabic affirmatives *am, have, do, shall, will, may, can, & let* with their several inflexions, as mere signs or auxiliary particles; whereas in English they are essential verbs of primary use; and as such govern the subsequent words, whether noun, pronoun or verb, in some case or mode; as is fully manifest from the subjoined table 5, in which these verbs are placed in construction, with the participle, *let* and infinitive of *love*, translated into natural or simple, and artificial or classical Latin. The genesis of which from the Hiberno-Celtic, shall be hereafter investigated in my Latin and Irish Grammars.

THE great absurdity of considering these verbs as auxiliaries or signs, may be further demonstrated by the common method of parsing the phrases *let me, let him, let us, let them &c. love*, according to the precedents laid down by USHER, LOWTH and most of our modern Grammarians. Instead of making *let* a verb of the imperative mode *him, me, us, them* accusative, or objective cases subjoined to *let, & love* a verb of the infinitive, equivalent to the phrase *let, or permit me to love*; the perplexed Pupil is preposterously taught to call *let* a sign of the imperative mode, and *me, him, us, them*, contrary to all analogy, nominative

subjective

§ A Table shewing the force of English Verbs in Natural and Artificial Latin.

English Phrases,	Natural Latin,	Artificial Latin,
I am loved,	Sum amatus,	Amor.
I have loved,	Habeo amatum,	Amavi.
I do love,	Facio amare,	Amo.
I shall love,	Statuo amare,	Amabo.
I will love,	Volo amare,	Amabo.
I may love,	Quæro amare,	Amein.
I can love,	Possûm amare,	Amein.
Let him love,	Sine illum amare,	Amato.

objective or antecedent cases to love; which, say they, is a verb of the imperative. Were boys to resolve in the corresponding phrase *sine me amare* after the above manner, in presence of the celebrated PRISCIAN or the venerable SANCTIUS, would they not, in the appropriate language of their favorite HORACE, bid the Grammaticaster, capable of misleading youth with such nonsense?

“ Again to childish play-things have recourse,
 “ Beset with his reedy cane as hobby-horse,
 “ Play odd or even, build a baby house;
 “ Or to his go-cart yoke his harness’d mouse. ”

To the retardation of the Pupil’s progress by this embarrassing procedure, for a year or two more than that would be otherwise requisite, MURRAY adds another impropriety, far more important in its consequences, as it directly tends to corrupt the Language and vitiate the style. Prejudiced in favor of that inaccurate phraseology, to which his ears were daily habituated in vulgar conversation, and in some degree influenced by the authority of the celebrated Dr. PRIESTLY, who, among his other voluminous works, published an English Grammar, which ranks not above mediocrity in public estimation. MURRAY, both by precept and example, proposes, among many others, the following ungrammatical forms of expression to the Student’s imitation.

This means,	exceeding clearly,
That means,	exceeding lovely,
This amends,	exceeding holy,
That amends,	exceeding cleverly,

Themselves have done it. If thou shalt love them.

Himself has had it. If thou wilt love them.

Much depends upon the rule’s being observed
 From the work’s being designed for the benefit &c.

To

To you, my fellow-labourers, who, by your education and profession, have a natural claim to the legislation of language, it peculiarly belongs to guard the rising generation from such improprieties, by substituting other modes of expression, more analogous to grammatical purity and elegance. Thus, by the gradual introduction of accuracy and design into the language, you will be ultimately enabled to banish all enormous solecisms and give stability only to such phrases, as accord with the principles of rational Grammar.

Plan of the present Grammar.

The plan of a Grammar is but a road traced out by the mind for reducing the principles of a Language to certain maxims; and for disposing them in a certain order. For arriving at the destined end, there are different ways. That, to which I am mostly attached, and which I have pursued in the following treatise, is, in my opinion, the shortest, simplest and most unembarrassed of any hitherto adopted. Besides its claim to originality, it will be found peculiarly calculated to arrest the learners attention, excite his application, and facilitate his progress in the knowledge of Grammar, both as a *Science*, and an *Art*. Towards the execution of this plan, it was found necessary to peruse the writings of the most celebrated grammarians, both ancient and modern, in order to avail of their improvements, adopt their excellencies, avoid their inaccuracies, and supply their deficiencies. An attempt has also been made to accommodate the result of metaphysical researches to the lowest capacity, without the affectation of profound erudition; to compress what is diffusely treated of in a multiplicity of unwieldy and expensive volumes, within the narrow bounds of 12

duodecim

duodecimo pages; to enliven the dry and uninterest-
 ing subject of Grammar, by introducing historical
 notices of its gradual improvements; and to render
 the compendious essay, as instructive and entertaining,
 the most voluminous productions, hitherto publish-
 ed. Thus, while the necessary precepts, here printed
 in a way of text, with a larger type in the upper
 compartment of each page, may afford sufficient
 employment for the child's retentive faculties; in the
 explanatory part, he is presented with such materi-
 als, as may daily tend to exercise his ripening judg-
 ment, and expedite the expansion of his reasoning
 powers. The intelligent Grammarian and Philolo-
 gist too will not, I flatter myself, esteem the short
 and necessary for the perusal of this part, altogether
 unapplied; as their curiosity may be excited, their
 genius stimulated to further disquisitions; and their
 former knowledge of the science agreeably revived.

The definitions and rules are reduced to as small a
 number, as seemed consistent with propriety, and
 imposed in rhyming couplets. And tho' care has
 been taken to render those memorative verses more
 pleasing and smoother than any of the sort, which I
 have hitherto met with; yet the nature of the sub-
 ject imposed the necessity of inserting some unhar-
 monious lines, such as the 62 verses in the forty-
 fourth and two subsequent pages, containing the
 present, past, and participial inflections of the 172
 regular verbs of the English tongue.

Besides the use, for which those rhymes are more
 immediately intended, they may be, also, applied to
 other beneficial purpose by such, as think with
 Juvenal, "that it may not be improper to make
 children, with all possible volubility, repeat words
 and verses of affected crabbedness, rudely jumbled
 together, and formed by the collision of harsh con-
 sonants."

sonants, and jarring syllables, for rendering the organs of speech susceptible of a just utterance and distinct articulation."

Utility of Rhyme in Didactic Compositions.

In answer to some objections against the adoption of rhyme in the preceptive part, I must observe, that of all the means hitherto invented by Simonides, Grey and others, for assisting the memory; "smoothing artifice of rhyme," ornamented with the additional charms of harmonious numbers, is the most engaging, effectual and easy. This simple invention of which has been inconsiderately attributed to the era of monkish ignorance, was naturally suggested by the spontaneous production, unpremeditated concurrence of different words, terminating in similar sounds. 7 It has been found among the natives of China, Hindoostan, Persia, Arabia, Africa, Peru, Mexico, the Apalachi Indians, and most other countries hitherto explored. Rhyme has been universally adopted from the earliest ages, by the Historians, Legislators, Philosophers, Moralists, and Divines of all nations. That the Jews used rhyme before the Babylonish captivity is fully manifest from the rhythmical epitaph, found on Moses Sem Chabib, a Spanish Jew, on a monument erected to the memory of Amaziah King of Judah on one of the mountains of Judea. Hence we may infer, that, before Esdras the Scribe collected and recomposed

7 Egeneefan teen poicefin ek toon autōskediafmatōon.

Arist. Poetic, Ch. 4.

N. B. Here and in all other parts of this work, in order to give the English Reader an idea of ETA or E long, and OMEGA or O long, in Greek words, the vowels E and O are doubled.

recomposed the sacred volumes of the old Law, the Songs of Solomon, the Psalms of his father David, the triumphant ode of Baruch and Deborah, and the two doxological hymns of Moses were originally composed in rhyme. Neither is it improbable, but it may be coeval with, or perhaps anterior, to the antediluvian invention of musical instruments by Jubal, one of the ingenious descendants of Cain; and by the Patriarchs employed, as a vehicle, for conveying their oral chronicles to succeeding ages.

Among the Greeks too, previously to the first attempt in prose by Pherecydes, Preceptor to Pythagoras, or in plaintive elegy by Terpander; to the first essay in lyric poetry by the Delian Priest Olens; or to the invention of the heavy hexameter verse by the Delphian priestess Phemonoe 8 The Aoidoi or strolling minstrels sung their compositions in rhyme. It was not until some ages after that this species of extemporary song was totally superseded by the hexameter; as Hesiod, who lived three or four ages after Phemonoe, complained that those wandering Bards were as common as carpenters or potters. Such was the vulgar predilection for rhyme in preference

Before Christ

8 Pherecydes of Scyros and Scholar of Pittacus lived	560
Terpander, persecuted by the Athenian Magistrates for the harmless innovation of adding a string to his Lyre.	450
Homer, whose more refined and figurative style evidently proves that he lived some ages after Hesiod.	950
Olens, supposed to have been one of the first founders of the Delian Oracle.	1200
Phemonoe, who first gave oracular answers in verse at Delphos.	1400

ference to the pompous hexameter, which, like our own miltonian on blank verse, seems better adapted for captivating the imagination of a classical scholar than for pleasing the ear of uncultivated ignorance; or facilitating an easy remembrance of useful knowledge.

Do not the works of old Hesiod himself, notwithstanding his antipathy against the poor strolling songsters, and the more refined poems of his cotemporary Homer, afford us abundant examples of Leonines, couplets, triplets and alternate quartans of the double and treble kinds of rhyme on the most solemn occasions? 9 The Romans too, as Cicero informs us, before their adoption of the Greek metrie, were entertained at their festivals with the virtues and achievements of their ancestors by this native bards; so were the Scandinavians by their *Sgeallees* or scalds; the Germans by their bards; the Gauls, Britons, Welsh, Scotch and Irish, by the various orders of their *dree-hee* 10 or druids including the *Faite; Buides; Faighce*

- 9 Thus Hesiod's Invocation of the Muses in a Couplet,
 Moufai, Pierieethen, aoidesi kleiousai,
 Deute: Di' ennepete spheteron pater humniousai.
 And thus Homer too makes Thetys say,
 Ton d'ecceibet 'epeita Thetis katadathru keousi
 OO moi teknon heemon ti nu s'etrephon aina techousa.
 An example of Homer's Leonine verse.
 Espete nun moi moufai, Olumpia doomat 'echousa,
 Heos ara phoontefantes es harmata poikila bantes.

10 Aoidoi, in Irish, Eidge, an Instructor, from Eideas, pronounced Eddis, learning, doctrine, hence Bawr Eidge, contracted into Bard, from the obvious root Bawr, the summit or top, and Eidge Doctor, i. e. principal Instructor, and also Sgeal Eidge, contracted into Scald from Sgeal, a story and Eidge Instructor, all in verse, as in the Druidic Schools all parts of learning were orally delivered in verse, and such Students as aspired to distinctive honors in literature were sometimes employed for twenty years in committing didactic compositions to memory. See Orelar's comment, &c.

Faighes (whence the Latin *vates eubages*, &c.) or Soothsayers and Divines; *Eigsi* or Moralists; *Sennachies* or Antiquaries, and *Phillees* or Philosophizing Poets, of which, the two last professions retained their office and some degree of their former estimation among the native nobility of Ireland and Caledonia till the middle of the last century: nay, are not the sublime poems of Ush-sheen or Ossian held in as high veneration and esteem among the descendants of Milesius in North Britain and Ireland, as ever the rhapsodies of Homer were in the Isles of the Mediterranean sea?

Sir William Jones and other travellers declare, that the most authentic materials towards compiling the ancient histories of the Asiatic nations can only be collected from the metrical compositions of the oriental poets. Have not the poets of Scandinavia and the western isles principally contributed, by their rimeing chronicles, towards the ancient histories of the Goths, the northern nations, and western isles, published by Joannes Magnus, Olaus, Wormius, Torseus, &c? And is it not to the historical songs of our own *Sennachies*, and *Phillees*, that Cormac of Cashell, Keating, the four masters, Archdeacon Synch, O'Flaherty, &c. &c. have been indebted for their knowledge of the ancient state of Ireland?

To what has been already adduced I beg leave to add, in the words of Mr. Pope, "That principles, maxims or precepts, written in verse and rhyme strike the reader more strongly at first and are more easily retained by him afterwards, and nothing is more certain than that much of the force of argument depends on their conciseness."

How many of the common affairs of life (says learned and pious Dr. Watts) have been taught by

by the help of rhyme, and have been, like nails fastened in a sure place and riveted by daily use. It is from this principle that moral rules have been cast into a poetic mould from all antiquity, thus have the rules of health been prescribed in a book called *Schola Salernitana*, and many a person has doubtlessly preserved himself from evening gluttony and the pains and diseases consequent upon it by these two lines.

Ex magna cæna stomacho fit maxima poena,
Ut sis nocte levis sit tibi cæna brevis.

To be easy all night, let your supper be light,
Or else you'll complain, of a stomach in pain.

Conclusion.

Such, my worthy friends, and fellow labourers, are the outlines of the English Grammar here submitted to your candid consideration. To whom could a work, which contains reflections; not altogether according to ancient prejudices, be with more propriety, inscribed, than to a class of men, who professionally cultivate the science, and practise the art of which it treats. Yet, notwithstanding its natural claim to your patronage; in my present disposition of still labouring towards its further improvement and perfection, I shall feel myself less flattered by your unqualified approbation, than by such judicious criticisms, as may ultimately conduce to the advantage of those, for whom it was originally designed,

I am, Gentlemen;
Your very humble Servant,

PATRICK LYNCH.

Carrick-on-Suir,
May 1st, 1802.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

CHAPTER I.

On Grammar and its Divisions.

DEFINITIONS.

I. GRAMMAR, *the art of writing correctly.* 1.

Grammar in languages displays the art of our sentiments correctly to impart.

II. GRAMMAR *divided into four general parts.* 2.

Four parts, Orthography with Etymon, Syntax and Prosody herein are known.

EXPLANATION.

LANGUAGE, in its more extensive acceptation, comprehends the various methods employed by men for the mutual communication of their thoughts, whether by bodily gesture, articulate sounds, or written characters; but the two last, being the most general, commodious and effectual means, hitherto invented, are conceived to constitute what is properly called Grammar. These articulate sounds, their true pronunciation, the ideas attached to them, and the symbols or characters used for their representation are the immediate objects of Grammar.

GRAMMAR, as a science, views languages as significant of our thoughts, distinguishing between what is accidental and what is essential, and thereby furnishing a certain standard for comparing different languages, and pointing out their various defects or excellencies.

GRAMMAR, as an art, consists of a system of rules to which the method of speaking any particular language may be reduced.

GRAMMAR naturally resolves itself into four general parts. The first, called ORTHOGRAPHY, treats of the pronunciation and spelling of words according to the established

III. ORTHOGRAPHY *treats of letters &c.*

Orthography the Alphabet explains,
And every letter's import ascertains.

IV. ETYMOLOGY *denotes the origin of words.*

By Etymology we words define,
And to each word its accidents assign.

V. SYNTAXIS *shows their disposition in discourse.*

Syntaxis precepts for arranging words
In concord and true government affords.

VI. PROSODY *teaches their accent and quantity.*

By Prosody th' accented stress is known,
And each word's quantity in metre shewn.

EXPLANATION.

established custom of particular languages. The second, or ETYMOLOGY, deduces one word from another, shewing the various modifications by which the sense of a word may be diversified consistently with its original meaning, or its relation to the theme from which it is derived. The third, called SYNTAXIS or construction, shews how to arrange the several parts of speech in a connected series for expressing the various conceptions of the mind in discourse. The fourth, or PROSODY, treats of syllables considered with respect to their accent and quantity, and of the successive order in which they are placed for constituting an harmonious cadence in versification. This division of the parts of grammar is sanctioned from its being adopted by the most celebrated grammarians both ancient and modern, should not be necessarily altered for gratifying the vain ambition of inventing a new language; for as the celebrated Dr. Johnson observed on a similar occasion " Experience had fully shewn that distribution to be so distinct as to obviate confusion and so comprehensive as to prevent inconvenient omissions "

ETYMOLOGY. 3

CHAPTER II.

DEFINITIONS

I. *Speech is a system of articulate sounds.* 7.
Speech is an oral sound to man assign'd
To intimate the notions of the mind.

II. *Speech comprehends ten sorts of words* 8
Ten general sorts of words, as authors teach,
Display the simple elements of speech.

EXPLANATION.

THE ancient Philosophers of Greece and Italy, who cultivated the dialectic art, found it necessary, in their analytical investigation of the constituent parts of simple sentences, or, as by them denominared, propositions, to resolve the several words, which compose the same, into certain classes according to the different ideas, modifications and relations denoted by each word in a connected series. These classes they called parts of speech or of discourse. This classification grammarians have, together with many other terms, borrowed from logic. The nice discrimination of each class, originally deduced from profound disquisitions and metaphysical researches into the operation of the mind, must at first be inconvenient to youth. It is an indispensable inconvenience, however, which must be cheerfully submitted to by all who are ambitious of communicating their thoughts with perspicuity, precision and elegance.

THE ancient oriental grammarians are said to have resolved the elementary words of language into three general classes. (a) The elder stoicks distributed speech into four parts. (b) Aristotle too, as is clearly manifest from his works, (c) admitted four parts of speech viz. Names, Verbs, Articles and Conjunctions, including,

NOTES.

under

(a) *Vid. Voss. anal. lib. I. c. 2. SANCT. minerva, lib. I. c. 2. (b) LAERT. lib. 7. sec. 57. (c) ARIST. de interpret. c. 2. 3. &c. POET. c. 20.*

III. *The 5 variable or declined parts of speech.* 9

Noun, Pronoun, Adnoun, Participle too,
And Verb disclose th' inflected parts to view.

IV. *The 5 undeclinable parts of speech.* 10.

These th' Article, Conjunction, Preposite
With th' Adverb too and Interjection cite.

I. *A Substantive denotes the names of objects.* 11.

A Substantive or Noun denotes each name
Which Beings, Persons, Things & Places claim.

II. *An Adjective shows the noun's quality.* 12.

Adnouns or Adjectives on Nouns attend
Their state and quality to comprehend.

EXPLANATION.

under the class of Verbs, Adjectives and Participles. Sanctius in his celebrated grammar called Minerva and his learned commentator Perizonius, whose works supplied Mr. Harris with materials for his admired analysis of universal grammar entitled Hermes, have also divided the words of speech into four classes viz. Substantives including Nouns and Pronouns; Attributives comprizing Adjectives, Participles, Verbs and Adverbs; Definitives representing the Articles; and Connectives, which comprehend Prepositions and Conjunctions.

In order to obviate the inconvenience arising from a multiplicity of subdivisions, I have adopted into the above text and there defined those ten parts of speech, into which all the other general classes must be ultimately resolved. For the particular discrimination of each individual part, the mind may be supposed to proceed in the following order.

I. THE objects which surround us, make an impression on our senses, and more immediately interest our welfare, naturally become the chief subject of our enquiry

III. *Pronouns are substitutes for nouns.* 13.

A Pronoun is a word for Nouns employ'd
Their frequent repetition to avoid.

IV. *The Verb is used to affirm something.* 14.

The Verb some mental affirmation shews
With what its agent acts or undergoes.

V. *A Participle partakes of a Verb and a Noun,* 15.

A Participle from the Verb is made,
Denoting quality with time display'd.

VI. *An Article defines particular objects.* 16.

We Articles in English speech retain
Th' extent of words to limit and restrain.

E X P L A N A T I O N.

enquiry. These we sometimes consider, as existing, or conceived to exist by themselves, without noticing their qualities, properties, or modifications: This class of words we call **NOUNS** or **SUBSTANTIVES**.

II. It is also necessary to have a class of words expressive of the circumstantial accidents, qualities and modifications of these substances: For the designation of these properties we employ a class of words called **ADNOUNS** or **ADJECTIVES**.

III. To prevent the harsh recurrence and disagreeable repetition of the same name in a connected series: it is necessary to use small substitutes or subsidiary words endued with the double property of varying and abridging discourse: This class we stile **PRONOUNS**.

IV. Of these objects also we have occasion to affirm something, declare how they interest us, and what our own judgment of them is: For this purpose we use a set of words denominated, by way of preeminence, **VERBS** or **WORDS**.

V. We also employ words, which originally included.

VII. *Prepositions shew the connexion of words.* 17.

A Preposite words previously display
Their relative dependance to convey.

VIII. *Adverbs used for the modification of words.* 18.

The Adverbs to verbs and adnouns we apply
And Adverbs too their sense to modify.

IX. *Conjunctions connect the clauses of a sentence.* 19.

A Couple or Conjunction is design'd
Phrases or words in sentences to bind.

X. *Interjections denote some sudden passion.* 20.

An Interjection utters in a start
Some strong emotion of the speaker's heart.

EXPLANATION.

included the affirmation of the verb; but divested of that affirmation and retaining only its time, they become a species of adjectives, participating of the nature of an adnoun and verb: This class is known by the name of **PARTICIPLES**.

VI. UNDER one denomination it has been found convenient to comprize a number of objects: as Man, Woman, Horse, Tree, House &c. But, when we would wish to particularize one of a class, the substantive representing this would not sufficiently specify that individual to the mind: For supplying this defect we employ a class of words called **ARTICLES**.

VII. BETWEEN many objects we often perceive a certain relation and connexion, which the verb cannot indicate: other words have been, consequently invented, which, when placed between the names of these objects, may fix and determine that relation: This class of words we name **PREPOSITIONS**.

VIII. BUT the several connexions, relations and modifications, denoted by the preposition and its dependent

ET Y M O L O G Y.

7

The ten Parts of Speech Exemplified.

Speech is a faculty, bestowed on us
Sub. V. Art. Sub. Part. Pres. Pro.
 for the most excellent uses; but, alas!
Prep. Art. Adv. Adject. Sub. Conj. Interj.
 how often do we pervert it to the worst
Adv. Adv. V. Pro. Verb. Pres. Pres. Art. Adj.
 purposes?
Sub. *E X P L A N A T I O N.*

dependent words may be more comprehensively and simply expressed in one word: For this purpose we employ a set of words called **ATTRIBUTES** of **ATTRIBUTIVES**, or **ADVERBS**.

IX. For contracting sentences and rendering them more harmonious, it is found necessary to connect either two or more words in a phrase; or two or more phrases in a sentence: This we perform by the aid of **CONJUNCTIONS**.

X. **WHEN**, agitated by any sudden affection of the mind, we for a time forget, as it were, the use of speech, and indicate our feelings by certain inarticulate words, *thrown in between* the parts of a sentence without altering its form either in syntax or signification: These inarticulate exclamations, or natural sounds, with which we are endued in common with other living creatures, derive their whole force from the tone of the speaker's voice, and modification of his countenance and gesture; and are therefore universally understood by all mankind. But such natural signs constitute no part of speech, which consists of articulate words, agreed upon for communicating our thoughts not by nature, but by a certain compact. However, as they are found in all european languages, and treated of as a distinct class, by most grammarians, it has been thought necessary to admit them into the preceding text, and there define them for the young student's information under the denomination of **INTERJECTIONS**.

CHAPTER III.

On Substantives & their Accidents.

SECT. I.

DEFINITIONS.

1. *Substantives are almost innumerable.*

As all the names, by which we things express
Are unconfin'd; so nouns are numberless.

- II. *Nouns either common or proper.*

A twofold distribution nouns embrace
Th' appellative and proper class to trace.

EXPLANATION.

As all objects must either naturally exist; or be changed from their original state by art; or abstracted from substances by the powers of the imagination or conceived by the mind to have the capacity of being characterized by qualities; from this suggestion has arisen a division of nouns into NATURAL, as Animal, Vegetable, Fossil &c. ARTIFICIAL, as Edifice, Ship, Watch &c. And ABSTRACT, as Whiteness, Temperature &c.

So great is the diversity of objects, that, were we obliged to give each individual a distinct name, it would be impossible for the most tenacious memory, during the course of the longest life, to retain even the nouns of the narrowest language. It has been therefore found expedient to arrange a number of things, resembling each other in some important particulars, under one species, denominated by a name, equally applicable to the whole species, and to each individual comprehended under the same. Thus MAN is a name applicable to all human beings; HORSE denotes a species of animals: and is equally applicable to that species of quadrupeds. It has been also found, that there are qualities

ETYMOLOGY. 9

III. *Appellatives are common to a whole class.* 23

All common names th' appellative implies:
As Kingdom, City, King, House, Honey Pies.

IV. *Proper mean one of a Class or species.* 24.

All individual names we proper call;
As John, George, Mary, Waterford Whitehall.

EXPLANATION.

qualities in which several species resemble each other: these are therefore referred to an higher class, called **GENUS**, which has acquired an appellation equally applicable to every species and individual comprehended under it: thus men, horses, dogs and all living things resemble each other in this particular; that they have life, and are therefore referred to the **GENERIC** name called **ANIMAL**, a term denoting each species of animals, as well as each individual animal. The same classification is made both of artificial and abstract substances, each of which is distributed into **GENERIC**, **SPECIFIC** and **INDIVIDUAL** names as exemplified in the annexed

S C H E M E,

SUBSTANTIVES divided into	GENERIC difference.	SPECIFIC difference.	INDIVIDUAL Names
(NATURAL NAMES	<i>ANIMAL</i>	MAN DOG	Alexander Cerberus
(ARTIFICIAL NAMES	<i>EDIFICE</i>	HOUSE CHURCH	Vatican St. Pauls
(ABSTRACT NAMES	<i>MOTION</i>	FLIGHT COURSE	Falcon's flight Hound's course

This logical discrimination suggested to grammarians the idea of distributing nouns into two general classes, which they denominated appellative or common and individual or proper.

SECT. II.

On the Genders of Nouns.

1. *Genders denote the distinction of Sex.* 25.

Three Genders we to substantives annex
For ascertaining every kind or sex.

II. *Genders are either masculine feminine or neuter.* 26.

The male, the female and the neuter too,
These three distinctive kinds disclose to view.

III. *Masculine denotes the HE kind.* 27.

All objects, HE in quality and kind,
Are to the male or masculine confin'd.

EXPLANATION.

ALL those objects with which we are surrounded consist of living or inanimate substances. On a cursory view of animated nature, we perceive an obvious discrimination of one animal from another of the same species by the distinctive characteristic of sex, which is either male, or female; or, if the existence of hermaphrodites be admitted, both male and female.

WITH regard to this natural variety, grammarians have made a threefold distinction of nouns. Those denoting males are said to be masculine; those representing females are feminine; and the names of substantives which admit of no sex, are said to be neuter or of neither gender. In this particular, the English language has the advantage over the Hebrew, Irish, Italian, French, Spanish &c; which are so defective herein as to arrange objects inanimate as well as animated under either the masculine or feminine; as they have no neuter gender: whilst in English, a language strictly analogous to the order of nature, every noun denoting a male animal, and no other, is accounted masculine; every name of a female feminine; and the name of every animal whole

IV. *Feminine betokens the SHE kind.* 28.

Female, or feminine, each object states,
Which to the SHE parturient kind relates.

V. *Neuter or neither applied to inanimate objects.* 29.

Neuter the exclusion of all sex implies;
Which lifeless names in English specifies.

VI. *Some nouns made feminine by ess.* 30.

Some english nouns the female to express
At th' end assume the termination ESS.

VII. *Some have prefixes others change OR into IX.* 31.

Some males in OR we change to female IX;
To others we a syllable prefix.

EXPLANATION.

whose sex is not obvious, or of sufficient importance to be known, as well as all inanimate objects, are neuter. This gives it a superiority over other languages in the poetical and rhetorical style; for when nouns, naturally neuter, are figuratively converted into the masculine or feminine gender, the personification is more distinctly and forcibly marked.

THESE genders are known in English by annexing *HE* to the male, *SHE* to the female, and *IT* to the neuter substantive.

SOME male names are made to accord with the female name, only, by prefixing a syllable, or changing a termination into *Ess* or *Ix*, as in the following list.

"OF these variable terminations, says JOHNSON, we have only a sufficient number to make us feel our want; for, when we say of a woman, she is a Philosopher, a Builder, a Weaver, a Dancer, we perceive an impropriety in the termination which we cannot avoid; but we can say, she is a Botanist, a Student, &c. because these terminations have not annexed to them the notion of Sex."

Examples to the VI. & VII. rules of Genders.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>
VI. Abbot	Abbess	Priest	Priestess
Actor	Actress	Prince	Princess
Adulterer	Adulteress	Poet	Poetess
Ambassador	Ambadress	Prior	Prioress
Arbiter	Arbitress	Patron	Patroness
Baron	Baroness	Prophet	Prophetess
Chanter	Chantress	Peer	Peeress
Count	Countess	Shepherd	Shepherdess
Deacon	Deaconess	Songster	Songstress
Duke	Duchess	Suitor	Suitress
Electer	Electress	Tiger	Tigress
Emperor	Empress	Traitor	Traitress
Governor	Governess	Viscount	Viscountess
Heir	Heiress	Votary	Votares
Host	Hostess	VII. Admi-	Administra-
Hunter	Huntress	nistrator	trix
Jew	Jewess	Executor	Executrix
Lion	Lioness	Testator	Testatrix
Marquis	Marchioness	Man	Woman
Master	Mistress	He-Goat	She-Goat
Mayor	Mayoreess	Cock sparrow	Hen sparrow

In other respects the sex is distinguished not by different terminations, but by different words; as in the following Table :

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>
Boar	Sow	Father	Mother
Bachelor	Maid	Friar	Nun
Boy	Girl	Gander	Goose
Brother	Sister	Husband	Wife
Buck	Doe	King	Queen
Bull	Cow	Lord	Lady
Cock	Hen	Nephew	Niece
Dog	Bitch	Son	Daughter
Duck	Drake	Wizard	Witch

OF NUMBERS.

SECT. III.

i. *Substantives have two Numbers.* 32.

Nouns, one or more to state, two numbers claim
Which we the singular and plural name.

ii. *Singular denotes one of a species.* 33.

The singular each sepearte name conveys;
Which unity or one alone displays.

iii. *Plural denotes two or more.* 34.

The plural in one ending comprehends;
Whate'er in speech to more than one extends.

iv. *Individual nouns want the plural.* 35.

All proper names are of the plural void:
Except when as appellatives employed.

v. *Singular nouns take s for the plural.* 36.

Of English nouns the plural to express
We to the singular add final S.

EXPLANATION.

IN discourse it is often necessary to consider one or more than one of a species without individuating or specifying either by a proper name. For discriminating these two states of unity and plurality, it is necessary, that common or appellative nouns should admit of some variation in their form: consequently two numbers have been invented. That which conveys one or unity is called the Singular; and the number, which denotes more than one or plurality, is denominated the plural. The Greeks employed a third number to denote duality or two only. This number the Hebrews also use in their language to convey an idea of a pair or couple of objects: as eyes, hands, feet, scissars, tongs &c.

VI. *Nouns ending in ze, ch, sh, ff and x take es.* 37

To ze, ch, sh, double s, and x,
We, for the plural number, es annex.

VII. *Nouns change y final into ies.* 38

Y, with no vowel coalesced, supplies
A plural state by substituting ies.

VIII. *E and fe are changed to ves for the plural.* 39

F and fe, at the end of words, express
A plural state by changing f to ves.

IX. *The following by the general rule take s.* 40

*Except chief, proof, grief, hoof, relief and scarf,
Fife, brief, strife, mischief, handkerchief and dwarf,
Ruff, cliff, cuff, skiff, and muff and also wharf.*

X. *Some change a to e, others add en for the plural.* 41

Man, woman, ox; men, women, oxen *make*
Both child and brother; children, brethren take.

XI. *The final ow makes ine; ouse ice; oo ee; &c.* 42

Cow, goose, sow, foot; kine, geese, swine feet dispende
Tooth, louse, mouse, penny; teeth, lice, mice and pence

EXPLANATION.

PROPER nouns admit of no plural, because they agree only with one individual. When, therefore, they are used in the plural they are considered as common or appellative names: as the Alexanders, the Scipios, the Cæsars.

THE reason of this will be obvious by considering that every Generic name, tho one, is divisible into many; and every species, tho one, may be multiplied into many by reference to those substances, which are their subordinates, but as an individual has no such subordinates: it can never be considered as divisible into many and so, in nature as well as in name, is truly an individual, which cannot admit of number.

xii. *Exotic Words retain their original forms.* 43.

Some foreign words in English we employ,
Which, plurally, their native forms enjoy.

xiii. *Some have the singular, some the plural &c.* 44.

The singular some; the plural others claim:
While some, alike, we in both numbers frame.

xiv. *Some common names want the plural.* 45

The plural abstract qualities disdain,
With ores, spice, habits, liquids, herbs, & grain.

xv. *Things having two corresponding parts are plural.* 46.

All instruments, consisting of a pair,
The plural numbers usually prefer.

EXAMPLES.

Sing.	Plur.	R.	Sing. only.	Plur. only.
Plum	Plums	xiii	Dust	Ashes
Book	Books		Hunger	Bowels
Horse	Horses		Offspring	Calends
Prize	Prizes		People	Cresses
Peach	Peaches		Rust	Entrails
Bush	Bushes		Soot	Goods
Kiss	Kisses		Thirst	Idea
Box	Boxes		Vulgar	Lungs
i. Fly	Flies		Fame	Mallows
Lady	Ladies		Wool	Nones
Story	Stories			
i. Staff	Staves	xiv	Wisdom	Speed
Calf	Calves		Gold	Wheat
i. Datum	Data		Cinnamon	Beer
Monſieur	Messieurs		Idleness	Sage &c.
Erratum	Errata	Exc.	Cloves	Nettles
Phenomenon	Phenomena		Cauliflowers	Leeks &c.
Index	Indices	xv	Bel lows	Tongs
Cherub	Cherubim		Breeches	Smelters
Seraph.	Seraphim		Scissars	Sheers &c.

SECT IV.

OF THE CASES.

1. *Case is a final change to denote relation.* 47.

Case is a final change, which words display,
Their state, when in connection, to convey.

11. *English nouns have two Cases.* 48.

The naming case and genitive compose
These cases, which our english nouns disclose.

EXPLANATION.

IN a connected series, it is often necessary to use the general terms of a language for the purpose of communicating particular ideas, with the annexation of certain circumstances, to discriminate the object of which we speak from the individuals of a general class.

WHEN the qualities or circumstances are not denoted by an adjective or adverb; they are expressed by the intervention of small particles, called prepositions; or by a variation of the noun denominated Cases.

THE word CASE, called in Latin *Casus* and in Greek *Ptoosis* denoting a fall, and declension, in Latin *Declinatio* and in Greek *Klipsis* signifying, a bending downwards have suggested to some modern grammarians an idea, that the ancients considered the nouns, as declining or falling in an oblique direction to the base line from the nominative, hence called in Latin *rectus casus*, and in the Greek *orthos ptoosis*, both meaning a right or perpendicular case.

THO the Latin is generally considered as having six cases in each number, called the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, vocative and ablative; yet none of

111. *Personal Pronouns have three cases.*

49.

The naming, genitive and accusing case,
Shew all the casual states, that pronouns grace.

14. *The nominative names the agent & obj. & of nouns.* 50.

The naming case near finite verbs is found,
Their agents and their objects to expound.

EXPLANATION.

its five declensions has six different endings for cases in either number. For the nominative and vocative of both numbers are alike in all declensions except with the nouns in us of the second: So are the dative and ablative plural of all declensions. In the first and fifth declensions the genitive and dative singular are alike. The dative and ablative singular of the second are also similar; so are the nominative, accusative and vocative of all neuter nouns in every declension. In Greek too, which has but four, or at most five cases, the same deficiency is fully apparent; a deficiency which tends to perplex the meaning, except the hearer be particularly attentive to the construction of the other parts of the sentence.

As the connections or relations subsisting among objects are very different; so some cases are made to denote one kind of relation and some another. Thus the nominative simply calls up the object's idea in the hearer's mind. On hearing our own name mentioned, we are led to listen to what is to be said, and thus the Nominative may pass into the Vocative of which the only use was to solicit attention. The Genitive, or general case, denotes two objects to be connected in general without precisely marking their particular connection; wherefore it may be translated by the preposition *of*, or the affix *'s*, in signification equally general. Hence often arises an ambiguity, particularly in the adoption
of

v. *The genitive stating possession has final 'S.* 51.

The genitive, each noun, whose ending bears An 's at the end, apostrophized, declares.

vi. *Personal Pronouns have also an accusative.* 52.

Th' accusative which personal pronouns claim
We after active verbs with th' object frame.

EXPLANATION.

of terms, which have an active and passive meaning; thus a man may *love, hate, fear* and *conquer* another, or be *loved, hated, feared* and *conquered* by another. Therefore John's *love*, the King's *fear*, Darius's *conquest* are ambiguous, as from their general signification we know not whether Darius be the object conquering or conquered; and so of the rest. For avoiding such equivocal phrases, we should adopt some other preposition, more limited in its meaning, than *by*, or use the verbal form. The Dative and Accusative denote a tendency, relational aptitude or junction of one thing with another.

THE reason, why the object of the verb is put in the accusative, is because the action is supposed to proceed from the agent to the object; the same thing happens with respect to the dative on the same account. The Ablative from *aufero* to take away, called also by Priscian the comparative case, as serving to express comparison, generally denotes privation, preference or concupiscency, this case was altogether unknown to the Greeks neither had the more ancient Romans any such. Instead of this they used the Dative, until at length they formed an Ablative.

Of these the nominative and genitive only have been borrowed by our English nouns and pronouns: except the personal class of the latter, which assumes the accusative form: from the general adoption of which our tongue would have derived more solid advantages than from all the other accidental improvements of the ancient languages.

SECT. VI.

OF THE DECLENSIONS.

i. *The First has final s without encrease of syllables.* 53.

NOUNS of the first declension final s
Without encrease of syllables possess.

ii. *The 2d. encreases the syllables.* 54.

Nouns in the second with s, es at the end,
Augmented by a syllable, attend.

iii. *The 3d. without encrease varies its finals.* 55.

Nouns form'd without an augment in the third
es, ys with plural ves and ies afford.

iv. *The 4th forms the plur. differently from the sing.* 56.

Irregulars we in the fourth decline,
Whose plurals make double ee, en, ice & ine.

A X P L A N A T I O N.

FROM a due consideration of the precepts already given for the formation of the plural number, it is evident, that our english nouns admit of four general varieties, analogous to those classes, which greek and latin Grammatists denominate declensions.

THE first consists of nouns, which coalesce with final in forming the genitive singular and the nominative and genitive plural without encreasing the syllables, as King, King's, Kings.

THE second declension contains nouns, which, by the annexation of s or es, have a syllable more in the genitive singular and nominative plural than in the nominative singular; as Church, Church's, Churches.

THE third comprehends nouns, which in forming the plural, change r or re into ves; and y final into ies; as Calves; Lady Ladies.

THOSE of the fourth in forming the plural change into en, oo to ee, ou to ice and ow to ine; as men; tooth teeth; mouse mice; cow kine.

Examples to the four Declensions

DEC.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
I.	N. King	N. Kings	N. Queen	N. Queens
	G. King's	G. Kings'	G. Queen's	G. Queens'
II.	N. Place	N. Places	N. Church	N. Churches
	G. Place's	G. Places'	G. Church's	G. Churches'
III.	N. Wife	N. Wives	N. Fly	N. Flies
	G. Wives	G. Wives'	G. Flys	G. Flies
IV.	N. Man	N. Men	N. Child	N. Children
	G. Mans	G. Mens	G. Childs	G. Childrens

EXPLANATION.

For enabling the english reader to form some idea of the transpositive languages of Greece and Rome, it may not be improper to insert the following example of a noun, varied thro' the cases according to the greek and latin mode of declining, with two english exemplifications of the same noun; in the latter of which, those prepositions, separately prefixed to words in the modern languages for expressing the force of the greek and latin cases are affixed as coalescent terminations, according to the method, which the greek Philosophers seem to have pursued in reforming and improving their native tongue.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Greek.</i>	<i>Latin.</i>	<i>Englsh.</i>	<i>Inverted.</i>
Nom.	Nu-----x	No-----x	Night	Nigh-----
Gen.	Nuct---es	Noct---is	of Night	Night-----
Dat.	Nuct---i	Noct---i	to Night	Nigh-----
Accu.	Noct---a	Noct---em	at Night	Night-----
Voc.	Nu-----x	No-----x	o Night	Night-----
Ablat.	wanting,	Noct---s	by Night	Night-----
<i>Plur.</i>				
Nom.	Nuct---es	Noct---es	Nights	Nights-----
Gen.	Nuct---oon	Noct---ium	of Nights	Nights-----
Dat.	Nux---i	Noct---ibus	to Nights	Nights-----
Acc 1.	Nuct---as	Noct---es	at Nights	Nights-----
Voc.	Nuct---es	Noct---es	o Nights	Nights-----
Ablat.	wanting,	Noct---ibus	by Nights	Nights-----

CHAPTER IV.

OF THE PRONOUN.

SECT. I.

DEFINITIONS.

I. *Of Pronouns there are four kinds.* 57.

The personal, distribuent, relative,
And definite, four special classes give.

II. *Personal pronouns denote persons.* 58.

As personals all pronouns are embraced
For th' individual names of persons plac'd.

III. *Distributives shew the species of a general term.* 59.

Distributives the single objects state,
Which form a number view'd in th' aggregate.

IV. *Relatives refer to some words which went before.* 60.

The Relatives to previous words refer
Which words the name of Antecedents bear.

V. *Definitives limit ths general term's extent.* 61.

Pronouns Definitive their aid dispense
To limit nouns, and ascertain their sense.

EXPLANATION.

As, in a connected series, it is often necessary to represent the same idea in a variety of views and relations; was soon found, that a continual repetition of the same name, recurring in the same form and sound, would be rather disagreeable to the hearer. And perceiving that, after having once with perspicuity and precision signated the subject of discourse, by its particular name, it may be afterwards removed from view, and
more

v. *The personal Pronouns singularly and plurally.* 62.
I, We; Thou, You or Ye; He, She, and They;
 The personal Pronouns to our view display.

vii. *I called the first person sing. We the first plur.* 63.
 The Persons speaking *I* and *We* define.
 Which as first Persons we to verbs assign.

viii. *Thou the second sing. Ye or You the second plur.* 64.
 The Persons spoken to *Thou, Ye or You,*
 With Verbs we in the second Person view.

ix. *He, She, It, the third sing. They the third plur.* 65.
 Verbs in the third with *He, She, It* and *They,*
 Some other person spoken of convey.

x. *Who, which* relatives; *each, either, every* distributives 66.
 We as connecting relatives *Which; Who;*
Each, either, every as distributives view.

xi. *The definitive Pronouns.* 67.
One, some, and any, this, that, other, none,
 In Grammar as definitives are known.

EXPLANATION.

more commodiously represented by some general expression, which may serve as a mere notification to the mind for recalling and supplying that idea. Hence arose the necessity of these useful words called PRONOUNS.

WHETHER this invention resulted from any such philosophical procedure, or whether here, as in most other discoveries, Reason, becoming the pupil of contingency, adopted what was originally introduced by accidental chance or arbitrary caprice, we cannot positively demonstrate. It is sufficient for us to find them nearly such, as if they had been the fruits of metaphysical researches into the operations of the human mind.

Of Pronouns some, from their office and capacity of
 commencing

xii. *Own & Self, added to My, Thy, His, Her, &c.* 67
 Pronominals, for more emphatic stress,
 With Own, and Self compounded coalesce.

xiii. *Some Pronouns become mere adjectives.* 68.
 My, Thy, His, Their, Our, Your, and also Her,
 As Adjectives, prefix'd to nouns, occur.

EXPLANATION.

commencing a sentence, are denominated *Propositive*; others, from their use in connecting a subjoined clause to another which preceded it, are denominated *Subjunctive* pronouns.

THE *Propositive* comprehends that class of pronouns called also *Personal*, from being substituted for the individual names of persons, exclusively of any other characters, they may respectively bear.

HE, who speaks, designated by the pronoun *I*, is called the first person, because there must be a speaker before there can be a hearer; he who is addressed by the speaker, represented by the pronoun *Thou*, is styled the second person. Both these pronouns have numbers and cases; but they have no variation for denoting their sex; because they are supposed to be present, and consequently need not be reminded of a discrimination obviously known at first interview. The third person is denoted by *He, She* and *It*. These are substituted for any thing, animate or inanimate, which may become the subject of conversation, differently from the speaker and hearer. *He* is the substitute of a noun denoting a male; *She* of a noun denoting a female; and *It* of a noun denoting an object, which is neither, or of no sex. These three pronouns have this peculiarity, that tho' in the three singular cases this necessary discrimination of sex is scrupulously observed; yet in the plural it is totally laid aside. Some grammarians assert, that the pronouns *He, She* and *It*, should not, in strict propriety, be called *personal*, but a
 negation

xiv. *What, Which, Who become interrogatives.* 69.

As Interrogatives *we, What, Which, Who, When* c'er employ'd in asking questions, view.

EXPLANATION,

negation of the first and second persons; as among genders, the neuter is considered neither male nor female; but a mere negation of both. For these pronouns denote not the speaker, or person spoken to; and no other can have a share in conversation.

BEFORE we dismiss this article it may not be unnecessary to observe; that the word *Person* is evidently derived from *Persona*, which in latin signified the Mask worn by Actors on the Roman Theatre. One of these Masks was painted for each character to be represented; and, consequently, the same Performer was enabled to represent different characters in the same play by assuming the individual Name and Mask suited to each; so that the Actor varied his Name with his Mask. In grammar too, we find the same individual assuming the various appellations of *I, Thou* and *He*, according to the different characters, which he may represent in a sentence.

THE Subjunctive order comprehends the connecting relatives *Who* and *Which*. These pronouns are endued with the capacity of adopting the person and number of the prepositive pronoun, or antecedent to which they refer; and affecting the verb accordingly.

ALL the other words, generally esteemed pronouns, are real adjectives; and as such precede some noun expressed or implied. *Mine, Thine*, seem, by the variability of oral utterance, to have been contracted from *my own, thy own*. The word *Self* is a noun, borrowed from the Celtic *Sealw* or *Seiliw* signifying possession. In Doctor Johnson's dictionary it is classed as a pronoun; though supposed it to be originally an adjective. Thus a slight knowledge of the Celtic or Irish Language would enable that acute Philologer to ascertain the derivation, and discriminate the species not only of the word *Self*; but of many others to be met with in almost every page of his inestimable work.

SECT II.

DECLENSIONS OF PRONOUNS.

1. *Pronouns have three Declensions.* 70.

Of pronouns, thro both numbers, when declin'd
Three several varieties we find.

II. *Pronouns of the first have three cases.* 71.

Pronouns, inflected thro the first, embrace
The naming genitive and accusing case.

III. *Pronouns of the 2d. have two sing. cases only.* 72.

The naming and the genitive alone,
Are in the second singularly known.

IV. *The 3d. has the Nominative only in both numbers.* 73.

Such pronouns, as a naming case afford
In either number, constitute the third.

Examples to the three Declensions

THE FIRST DECLENSION.

	Sing. Num.				Plur. Num.		
Genl.	Nom.	Gen.	Acc.	Nom.	Gen.	Acc.	
Male.	I	mine	me	We	ours	us	
Male.	Thou	thine	thee	Ye or you	yours	you	
Male.	He	his	him	They	theirs	them	
Femin.	She	hers	her	They	theirs	them	
Neut.	It	its	want,	They	theirs	them	
Male.	Who	whose	whom	Who	whose	whom	

SEC. DECLEN.

	Sing.	Sing.
N. One	G. One's	
N. Another	G. Another's	
N. Former	G. Former's	
N. Latter	G. Latter's	

THIRD DECLEN.

	Sing.	Plur.
N. This	N. These	
N. That	N. Those	
N. Other	N. Others	
N. Self	N. Selves	

CHAPTER IV.

OF ADJECTIVES.

SECT. I.

DEFINITIONS.

1. *English Adnouns are indeclinable.*

In Adnouns we no variation trace
For Gender, Number, Person, Sex or Case.

EXPLANATION.

AN adjective, adnoun, adname, quality or attribute is so called from its use in being added and applied to nouns for expressing some qualities attributed to them. Thus when we say a *wise* man, the substantive *man* presents to our view an object, discriminated and detached from others of the same class, by the addition of the epithet *wise*, which modifies the idea, renders it more complete and particularizes it by the quality of *wisdom*: *Wise* hence is denominated an *Adjective*.

SUBSTANTIVES designate distinct and independent beings: Adjectives, to that designation, add the property of being *such*.

OF Adjectives, some qualify by expressing an attribute, inherent in the object; whether that attribute be founded on the object's nature, form, situation or state. Such are the Adnouns *good, useful, simple, round, white* &c. from which, for the most part, arise abstract nouns. These we may call *nominal* or *concrete Adjectives*.

OTHER Adnouns qualify by expressing some event, al, or accidental attribute, proceeding from some present or past action; as *obliging, obedient, detested, coloured* &c. These, being deduced from the participles of verbs, may be analogically styled *verbal Adjectives*.

OTHER Adjectives are employed for qualifying by attribute, expressive of the numeral order, and arrangement.

SECT. II.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

I. *Adnouns admitting more or less are compared* 75.

Most concrete Adnouns with the verbal kind
Susceptive of comparison we find.

II. *Adnouns in comparison have two degrees.* 76.

We two degrees to Adjectives assign
Excess or diminution to define.

III. *Adnouns stated simply in the Positive.* 77.

The Positive, all qualities alone,
Simply without comparison, makes known.

EXPLANATION.

ent of objects ; as *one, two, three ; first, second, third.*
These are designated by the appellation of *numeral*
Adjectives.

OTHERS, in fine, qualify by an attribute, denoting pos-
session, dependence, relation, distribution. or demonstra-
tion ; as *my, this, same, any, &c.* These, participating
of the nature of pronouns, may be called *Pronominal*
Adjectives.

As nouns alone are capable of sex, number and per-
son ; so the qualities *wise, sweet, round, black &c.* are
ways the same, whether applied to man or woman ; to
one or to many ; to you or to me : they should conse-
quently admit of no variation, for these properties not
essential to them, with whatsoever nouns they may be
joined. Accordingly we find the english language
strictly observant of the order of nature in this respect.

As concrete and verbal qualities alone are capable of
extension and remission, encrease and diminution, or of
being possessed in a greater or less proportion by one
object

vi. *Comparative used for two objects.*

When to some other we one thing prefer ;
This we in the comparative declare.

v. *Superlatives denote the highest degree.*

Superlatives refer to more than two,
The highest or the least degree to shew.

vi. *Comparatives formed by adding r or er.*

R when adjoin'd to adjectives, or er,
Will the comparative degree make clear.

vii. *Superlatives formed by st or est.*

St or est with Adjectives at th' end
Must for the bold Superlative attend.

EXPLANATION.

object than by another ; for one may be more *brave* and *wise*, or *braver* & *wiser* than another : Or among his fellows he may be the most *brave* and *wise*, or *bravest* and *wisest*. So it was necessary that qualities should be rendered capable of being accommodated with the faculty of expressing these several circumstances. English Adjectives therefore have two variations, denominated degrees of comparison : One, denoting simple excess, called the *Comparative*, and the other, expressive of extreme excess, called the *Superlative*.

THE simple enunciation of a quality without a comparison can form no step or degree. As such, however, this has been improperly considered, and called the *Positive*. Were there a necessity for designating it by distinct appellation, it may be more properly called the degree of *Equality*.

THE Comparative is used, when objects are set in distinct opposition to each other, and the one is considered not as a part of the other ; but as if belonging to a different class : Thus to say, *Cicero* was *more* eloquent than *Romans*, would be absurd ; because he, as a part of the *Romans*, would be more eloquent than himself. Instead

VIII. *Comparison formed otherwise.* 82.

These two degrees are otherwise express'd
by *more* and *most* prefix'd, or *less* and *least*.

IX. *Words of one syllable take er, est.* 83.

Most monosyllables claim *est* and *er*;
but *more* and *most* dissyllables prefer.

X. *Some dissyllables compared.* 84.

Dissyllables, with final accents crown'd,
take *er* and *est* are generally found.

XI. *Other dissyllables in ly and le compared.* 85.

Dissyllables, with *ly* at th' end express'd,
and le succeeding mutes make *er* and *est*.

E X P L A N A T I O N,

As, we must say, *Cicero* was more eloquent than the
other Romans: where he is set in contradistinction to the
rest of his countrymen, and not considered as one of the
persons with whom he is compared.

THE Superlative is used in comparing individuals with
other species; or one or more of the species with the ge-
neral class under which they are comprehended: Thus
we say, *Socrates* was the *wisest* of the Athenians: the
Athenians the *most* refined of the Grecians: and the Gre-
eks the *most* enlightened of ancient nations.

THERE is another mode of intimating the possession
of any quality in an extraordinary degree, when there
is no comparison with others intended; which is desig-
nated by the intensive adverb *very* with the indefinite
article *a* or *an* prefixed to the adjective; Thus we say,
George the III. is a Prince of a *very* benevolent disposi-
tion. This is called the superlative of *Eminence*.

AMONG the many inconsistencies sanctioned by ca-
picious custom, we may also esteem the peculiar appli-
cation of the comparative to two; and the superlative
to more than two: Thus he is the *tallest* of the two, he
the *taller* of the three, would be accounted enormous
seems in the English language.

xiii. *Words of two syllables compared by more and most.*
Both *er* and *est* dissyllables disdain
In *ous, ed, ing, id, ful, some, al* and *ain*.

xiiii. *Other dissyllables compared as above.*
And also those which *ive, dy, fy* and *less*
Ent, ky, my, ny, ry, py at th' end possess.

xiv. *Polysyllables seldom take er or est.*
We seldom polysyllables compare;
But their degrees by *more* and *most* declare.

xv. *Some prepositives take most at the end.*
To *nether, under, upper, utter, fore,*
Most added for the highest we explore.

EXPLANATION.

THE comparison of adjectives is very uncertain; and being much regulated by a commodious utterance or harmonious sound, cannot be easily reduced to grammatic rules. Many in forming comparison admit not of *er* and *est*; but are, by established custom, compared by *more* and *most*, only; by which all adjectives capable of comparison may be compared; even those, which assume the terminations *er* and *est*; as *great, great-er* or *more great, great-est* or *most great*.

EXAMPLES OF THE

Reg. Comparisons,			Irreg. Comparisons		
<i>Posit.</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Super.</i>	<i>Posit.</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Super.</i>
High	higher	highest	Good	better	best
Deep	deeper	deepest	Bad	worse	worst
Low	lower	lowest	Little	less	least
Long	longer	longest	Late	later	latest
Short	shorter	shortest	Late	latter	last
Happy	happier	happiest	Fore	former	foremost
Able	abler	ablest	Much	more	most
Rich	richer	richest	Many	more	most

CHAPTER V.

OF VERBS and PARTICIPLES
With their Accidents.

SECT. I.

DEFINITIONS.

1. *English Verbs have six inflections.* 90
Our English verbs fix accidents dispense :
voice, flexion, number, person, mode & tense.

EXPLANATION.

As Words have been originally invented for communicating our sentiments, the nature and essential property of those words, and particularly of that intricate part of speech called the verb, cannot be clearly understood without some previous knowledge of what lies in the human mind. According to the strict rules of Logical distribution, the various operations of

our
VERB, in French Verbe, and in Latin Verbum, is evidently borrowed by the aboriginal Italians from the Celtic Language; as still in Irish, the purest Dialect of that mother-tongue now spoken, Briahar pronounced Vreeher signifies an Assertion, Affirmation or Verb. It is a compound from Brigh pronounced Bree or Vree stress, force, Rhadh or Raw a saying, that is an emphatic saying. It is remarkable that from the Celtic Root Radh or Raw the words formed their Reeo to say, and Reema a Verb. Rhaw also, which must have been a Radical in the Celtic Language, by prefixing the verbal Particle dho, used in the Hiberno-Celtic for distinguishing the Past Tense, arise aim, Dawbar, Dubhairt or Duvairt, of the same import, and origin with the Hebrew words Dawbrah Dawbar mar, Imah &c. denoting a Word, a Verb, to say, to say &c. LITTLETON and others have derived Verbum from the reverberation of the air or from verity; derivations equally puerile, ridiculous and absurd !!!

11. *Verbs have two numbers and three persons.* 91

On verbs, as well as nouns, two numbers wait:

And every number must three persons state.

111. *Two voices or kinds of English Verbs.* 92

Two various kinds of verbs to th' english tongue

Call'd th' active and the neuter voice belong.

1V. *Actives have a previous agent & subsequent object.* 93

Th' active denotes an act by th' agent done.

Which passes to some object acted on.

EXPLANATION.

our understanding may be comprehended under the two principal heads of " Simple Apprehension and Judgment " The former denotes the mere Perception Thought, or Idea of any thing, separately viewed, and barely considered in their unconnected state, as when we represent to ourselves the idea of God, Thought Entity; the Sun, Moon; Black, White &c. This corresponds with what Grammarians denominate substantives and adjectives: Judgment, which also comprehends reasoning and method, and of which they are but an extension, is that operation of the mind, by which it compares one object with another, considers the mutual relations, and finds how far they agree or disagree among themselves; as, on considering the Ideas of the Sun and Moon, the former is found to be greater than the latter. This mental operation, when expressed in words, is by Logicians called a Proposition and in the grammatical stile denominated a Phrase, simple sentence. Every Proposition or Phrase naturally includes two separate Ideas called Terms. The one of which something is affirmed, or denied, is called the subject, or as grammarians stile it, an agent: And the other term, denoting what is affirmatively or negatively asserted of the subject, is called an attribute: The

v. Neuters affect the previous agent only

94.

Neuters express some being, act, or state,
Which to their previous agents must relate.

E X P L A N A T I O N .

word *IS* employed in making this mental affirmation, is denominated a *Copula*; as it copulates or unites the attribute with the subject, and thereby forms a connected series; as in the annexed scheme of the four Logical Propositions. H

This Copula is in the grammatic stile called a Verb; and may, according to its essential property of innate assertion, be properly and accurately defined "a part of speech which signifies mental affirmation." This essential quality is never expressed, but by verbs alone: For the words *Affirmation*, *Affirming*, *Affirmative* &c. designate not the mental assertion of him, who uses them; but shew, that the unconnected ideas, which these words represent, become the separate objects of his simple apprehension. Here it is also observable that all verbs, even such as denote negation, include and express an affirmation; thus to *deny* is to *affirm* that a thing is *not* or does *not* agree with another. In various languages there is, strictly speaking, but one only verb, viz. *A M* with its inflections, for expressing this mental affirmation: For all other verbs of every description express not an act of the mind, affirming or denying one thing of another, but so far as they severally comprehend the verb *IS*; into which all other verbs may be

H LOGICAL SCHEME.

	Subject.	Copu.	Attr.
Universal Affirmative;	as All good Boys	are	loved
Universal Negative;	as No good Boys	are	idle
Particular Affirmative;	as Some bad Boys	are	hated
Particular Negative;	as Some bad Boy	is not	hated

v1, *Verbs have Modes for the manner of doing.* 95

Mode is a verbal change form'd to declare,
The manner how to act, to be, or bear.

EXPLANATION.

be ultimately resolved: Thus Peter *loves, reads, walks* &c. are of an equal import with the phrases, Peter *is-loving is-reading, is-walking* &c. In which there is no word expressive of mental affirmation, but the verb *IS*. This word was therefore denominated a *verb substantive*, either because, without it, a sentence cannot subsist; or because it comprehends the substance of the verb, in contradistinction to another species of verbs, which together with the simple property of mental affirmation, also include, what is attributed to the subject or agent. These are called *adjective verbs*, either because the attribute is generally an *Adjective*; or because the attribute is added and made to coalesce with the verb *IS*. As is manifest from the resolution of the above phrases Peter loves, *love-is*, or *is loving*; reads *read-is* or *is-reading* &c. This at least was the mode pursued by the Improvers of the Greek Language, who by the addition of the verb *Eimi* am, to the end of the attributive word, formed their *Adjective verbs*.

MEN, naturally inclined to retrench all superfluous in speech, and to deliver their sentiments with brevity have, by means of different terminations, rendered the verb capable of designating the subject of a proposition: hence arose the grammatic form of *Persons*. And, as of the subjects there may be one, or more than one; so verbs were endued with the capacity of representing the singularity and plurality by means of *Two Numbers*.

THE Verb was also made to include other inflection for discriminating the various relations, arising from the time in which an action may be done: Hence the diversity of *Tenses*.

To Verbs was also added another variation for distinguishing, whether the affirmation be explicative, indicative, or terminative.

¶ 11. *Verbs have variations to denote Time*

96.

Verbs by the designation of a Tense,
The time when wrought or undergone dispense

EXPLANATION.

indeterminate, mandatory, or conditional; Hence sprung the grammatic form of verbs called *Modes*.

ADJECTIVE Verbs, deprived, of their essential quality of affirmation, are sometimes reduced to their attributive state. They then assume the nature of simple adjectives, yet still *partake* of the Verb's time, and are consequently denominated *Participles*.

FROM considering the manner in which verbs affect their previous agents and subsequent objects, they are distinguished into Classes called Voices, which in English are only two. When the action of the subject affects and passes over to some external object, placed after it, without the intervention of a preposition; the verb is then said to be of the *Transitive* or *Active* voice. When the import of the verb is referred to the subject or agent with which it coincides, and affects no subsequent object; the verb is then denominated *Intransitive* or *Neuter*.

FROM the diversity of significations and variety of grammatic inflections, united in the same word, some celebrated Philosophers, in treating of the verb, have mistaken its accidental relations for its essential property of mental affirmation. For some, with Aristotle, considering its temporal quality alone, define it "A part of speech which signifies something with time" Others, after Buxtorf, have defined it, "A word variable with mode and tense" Others, supposing that the essential property of the verb consisted in action and passion, define it "A word which signifies doing, being, or suffering" This Definition was introduced by Dean Collet who compiled the English Accidents in Lilly's Latin Grammar; Its inaccuracy should not be noticed here, had it not been recently sanctioned by the learned Doctor Louth, who adopted it in his celebrated Grammar of

VIII. *Verbs alike in inflection have Conjugations.* 97.

As many Verbs to similar changes tend,
Hence verbs three Conjugations comprehend.

EXPLANATION.

of the English Language. Others, in fine, embracing the opinion of Julius Caesar Scaliger, who in his "*Principles of the Latin Language*" thought to have removed every difficulty by his classification of things into *permanent* or *fixt* and *fluent* or passing away, have designated Nouns by the former and Verbs by the latter appellation. This discrimination of things into a *fixt* and *flowing* state seems to have been adopted in his *Speculative Grammar of the English Language* by Mr. Ward, whose long definition, or rather inaccurate description of the verb runs thus "Verbs denote states of being as distinguished in the mind by marks or characters, which may be conceived as evidences of a principle of existence: but not of such a principle as is constantly in each state, or peculiar to each period, into which the state may be distinguished." *lib. 4th, p. 157.*

THIS verbose yet obscure definition he has rendered into memorative verse in the practical part of the same Grammar, thus,

- "THOSE states of being we to verbs allow
- " On which, for our convenience, we bestow
- " Occasional existence; such as may
- " Be taken, at our pleasure, quite away,
- " And then restor'd. Hence the same verbal state
- " Once, twice, or times at will, we may repeat
- " Thus the same period of such state may be
- " What we perceive, remember, or foresee
- " States thus existing, either may be made
- " So many separate objects; or convey'd
- " To other objects, may the states declare
- " In which these objects to the mind appear"

SECT II.

OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

I. *English Verbs have three Modes.*

98.

Both th' Infinitive and Indicative too,
We, with th' Imperative, in English view.

II. *The Verbs barely expressed in the Infinitive.*

99.

In th' Infinitive, Verbs simply are employ'd
With th' attribute of variation void.

III. *The Indicative declares directly or indirectly.*

100.

Th' Indicative is always us'd to shew,
Explain, or ask what we desire to know.

IV. *The Imperative is employed for ordering &c.*

101.

Th' Imperative must, in construction, stand
To bid, permit, encourage and command.

V. *Time naturally divided into three Periods.*

102.

Time, into three distinctive periods class'd,
Displays the Present, Future and the Past.

E X P L A N A T I O N.

MODE, or Mood, denotes the various inflections, which the Verbs of a language undergo to designate the different manners of affirming the intentions of the mind. Of those modes English Verbs have only three, called the Indicative, Imperative and Infinitive.

WHEN the affirmation is declarative, explicative, simply interrogative; or expressive of Will, Liberty, Supposition, Wish, Possibility or Obligation, the Verb is then placed in the *Indicative*.

FOR expressing an Order, Command, Request or Petition, and signifying to another our desire, that he may grant, do or perform it, the Verb is generally employed

VI. *Actions may be affirmed as complete or incomplete.* 103

Acts, limited to time, we may relate,
As in a perfect, or imperfect state.

VII. *Latin verbs have 3 perfect & 3 imper. tenses.* 104

To shew those acts, imperfect and complete,
Six Tenses in some Languages we meet.

VIII. *The Present imperfect.* 105

We actions in th' Imperfect-Present set;
As doing now and in continuance yet.

IX. *The imperfect past.* 106

Th' Imperfect-Past must actions ascertain,
Already past, tho' not complicated then.

X. *The Imperfect-Future.* 107

Verbs in th' Imperfect-Future always shew,
Acts yet to come, which in continuance flow.

XI. *The Perfect-present & Perfect-past or Pluperfect.* 108

The Perfect-Present shews what now is done;
The Perfect-Past what is completely gone.

EXPLANATION.

employed in the *Imperative*. It has no first Person; because one has no necessity for giving orders to himself; neither has it, in several languages, the third Person; as we properly command none, but those we address. The Hebrew Grammarians call it the *Tzissui*, *Gnawithid* or *Imperative-Future*; as commands, tho' given in the present time, have always a reference to futurity for executing them. Whence the *Imperative* and *Future* are often substituted for each other; as in the Hebrew Decalogue *Lo thirtzach* "Thou shalt not kill" *Lo thir-neurph* "Thou shalt not commit adultery" Therefore, as it asserts equally with the *Indicative*; it should be included among the tenses of that mode, under the denomination of the *Imperative or Future Tense*.

XII. *Perfect-Future Tense.*

109.

The Perfect-Future is with Actions fraught,
Which shall hereafter be completely wrought

XIII. *English Verbs have but three simple Tenses.* 110.

The simple Times of English Verbs we call
The Present, Perfect, and Conditional.

XIV. *The Future is formed by prefixing shall & will.* 111

The Infinitive, to Shall and Will subjoin'd,
For ascertaining Future Time, we find.

EXPLANATION.

WHEN the affirmation is simply asserted without
restraining its application to one thing more than to
another by any distinctive accidents, the Verb is then
used in the *Infinitive*. Since this Mode marks the affir-
mation, which is the essential property of the Verb, and
designates the same indefinitely without person or num-
ber, it is consequently, what in strict propriety should
be denominated a Verb *Impersonal*. The Hebrew
Grammarians call it MAKUD a Fountain, because all
other grammatic forms of the Verb *Spring* from thence,
wherefore we denominated it the Root or Theme.

IN Latin we find another mode for expressing an
affirmation, subjoined as the end or design, or mentioned
conditionally and dependent on some preceding affir-
mation. This is consequently called *Subjunctive*. In
the Greek Language also, there is a peculiar form of
the Verb appropriated for expressing the subject or
manner of a wish; hence called the *Optative*.

BUT with these the English Student should not be
troubled; as no more Modes should be admitted in a lan-
guage than there are different inflexions of the Verb
for expressing the various manners of mental affirmation.

BY

xv. *The difference of will & shall in explicative phrases.*
In each first Person simply Shall foretels:
In Will a Threat, Intent or Promise dwells.

xvi. *Their second and third Persons explained.* 113.
SHALL's third & sec. persons threats disclose:
But WILL in both some action simply shews.

xvii. *In English are formed compound Tenses.* 114.
Nine compound times in English are display'd:
By helping Verbs and Participles made.

EXPLANATION.

BY THE ACCIDENT OF TENSES are meant the various changes, which Verbs undergo, for designating the time to which an affirmation refers. Time is generally resolved into three periods: namely the *Past*, *Present*, and *Future*; For the discrimination of which, English Verbs have only two grammatic variations, thus *I love* denotes the present, *I loved* the past. They have no inflection for ascertaining *Future Time*; this is performed by prefixing the monosyllabic Verbs *Shall* and *Will* to the *Infinitive* without the sign *To*, as *I shall* or *will love*. The Hebrew Verbs also have only two Tenses, the *Past* and *Future*: For the *Present* which in that Language is called *BENONI* or *intermediate Time* they have no grammatic form. This deficiency is productive of no small perplexity in that venerable Tongue. To the two simple or indefinite Tenses of English Verbs may be added another, which the Verb has for expressing *Will*, *Wish*, *Power* or *Possibility* in a contingent manner; hence called the *Conditional Tense*. It is formed by prefixing the personal pronoun or subject of discourse to the *Infinitive* of the Verb without any variation whatsoever; except in the Verbs *May*, *Can*, *Will* *Shall*, which in forming the *Conditional's* second person singular follow the analogy of the present time of regular

XVIII. *Verbs varied for the past and present Tenses.* 115

Our Verbs some final changes undergo,
The Present and the Perfect Tense to shew.

XIX. *The 2d. of both tenses formed by adding est or st.* 116

By adding to the Verb ST, or EST,
The singular's second Person is express'd.

EXPLANATION.

ular Verbs and assumes the finals EST, ST, or T alone
is *Mightst, Couldst, Shouldst, Woulst*.

THE Mind, not contented with the above simple discrimination of time, has multiplied and compounded these primary Tenses for communicating its sentiments with more variety, elegance, energy and precision. As it is absolutely necessary for those of an adult age, who wish to convey their sentiments with propriety and exactness in the English Language, to be intimately acquainted with the nature and extent of these compound Tenses; the Author of this Grammar more ambitious of informing them than indulging his vanity by substituting any speculative Essay of his own on this intricate subject, is happy in being enabled to lay before them, the following judicious, accurate and comprehensive Analysis of the English Tenses, extracted from the Monthly Review; "When a Person speaks of an Action in reference solely to himself without adverting to the nature of the Action, or noticing whether it be finished or unfinished; as *I write or do write*. it is then called the *Aorist* or *Indefinite Time*: If the precise nature of the Action be pointed out and limited, the Time is then *Definite*, which may be of two kinds, according to the perfect or imperfect state of an Action. Hence each of the *Present, Past* and *Future Times*, may be considered, as of three kinds, namely *Indefinite* [or simple] *Definite-imperfect*: and *Definite-perfect*. Whence result

xx. *The Present's third Person takes eth. es, or s.* 117.
Verbs, varied for the present singular's third,
ES, S, TH, or ETH, at th' end afford.

xxi. *Persons prefixed to the Infin. for the Conditional.* 118.
All Verbs in the conditional display'd,
From th' Infinite, unchang'd, are simply made

EXPLANATION.

result Nine Tenses; namely the Present, Past and Future *Indefinite*; Present, Past and Future *Definite-imperfect*; and the Present, Past and Future *Definite-perfect*. There are still three other Tenses in the English Verb, used to denote, that an action, which was imperfect, *is, has been or will be* perfected at a certain time, *past, present or to come*. As all complete actions must be previously incomplete; it may be thought these denote no more than the definite perfect tenses: but their difference is this, these tenses mark the limit of the action's imperfect state, and point out the particular time of its becoming perfect, which definite tenses do not. : Thus *I have been writing* denotes, that the *writing* closes, terminates and becomes perfect at the present time: So *I had been writing* means that it terminated or closed at some past time, particularly mentioned. Whereas in the definite-perfect phrases, *I have written, I had written*, no such precise termination is specified; but the *writing* may have been closed for years or ages before. Again these tenses not only declare the action to be perfected; but mark its progress from an imperfect to a perfect state, seeming thus to convey some idea of uninterrupted duration; which idea is wanting in the definite perfect tenses. These Tenses may be called the *Definite, terminating or limiting Tenses*.----- *Vide*, The Reviewers account of PINKBURN'S Dissertation on the English Verb, & the Monthly Review for March 1791.

SECT. III.

OF PARTICIPLES.

- i. From Verbs are deduced 2 adnouns called Partic. 119.
Two Participles from each Verb is fram'd :
The Present and the Past or Passive nam'd .
- ii. The Present Participle formed by adding ing. 120.
To th' Infinite of Verbs add final ING
Hence will the Present Participle spring.
- iii. The Passive Participle ends in d, t, n &c. 121.
O, T, N, E, G, K and M are class'd
As finals for the Participle Past,
- iv. E final omitted in forming the Present Partic. 122.
All Verbs with final e must e exclude ;
When in the Present Participle view'd.
- v. Accented consonants are doubled before terminations. 123.
Some Verbs with final syllables to blend
Double th' accented syllables at th' end ;
When single vowels previously attend. }

EXPLANATION.

FROM each Verb are formed two other words, which as they partake of the Verbs attributive nature are denominated *Participles*; these are real Adjectives and as such are joined to Nouns. As they affirm nothing of Persons or Objects, they admit of no change for Numbers or Persons. " All that is peculiar to the Participles, says Mr. PINKBURN in his Dissertation on the English Verb, is, that the one signifies an *imperfect* the other a *perfect* action : The one represents an action begun and going on but not ended. The other denotes an action that is not going on but ended; not performing but performed and perfect: these Participles therefore have no relation to Time" *Vide Month. Rev. Oct. 1791*

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vi. *Some like the Infyn. in the past & passive Partic.* 124.
Some like the Theme invariably ensue,
Both in the Past and Participle too.

vii. *Soms shorten the diphthongs or change d into t.* 125
Some verbs contract the diphthongs of the root
And T instead of D oft' substitute.

viii. *Some change ve into ft.* 126.
Instead of VE at th' end of diphthongs sound,
F in the Past 'fore final T is bound.

ix. *Some change their final into ought or aught.* 127.
Some few with Ought or Aught at th' end appear
To form the Past and Participle's rear.

EXPLANATION.

Sixth Rule exemplified.

Thus Cast, cost, cut, let, put, rid, set and hit,
Spread, shut, shread, thrust, wet, burst and also lit.
No Past or Participial change admit.

Seventh Rule exemplified.

Thus Bleed. feed, lead, meet, breed, read, speed & stand.
Bled. fed, led, met, bred, read, fied, stood command.

Eighth Rule exemplified.

Bend, lend, rend, fend : bent, lent, rent, sent *display* ;
Spend, build, geld, gild : spent, built, gelt, gilt *convey* ;
Gird, lose, make, have, *form* girt, lost, made and had :
Flee, shoe, mean, clothe, *make* fled, shod, meant and clad
Shoot, win, stick, sell, *make* shot, won, stuck and sold :
Creep, sleep, weep, tell, *have* crept, slept, wept, & told
Fling, wring, swing, sling, flung, wrung, swung, sung *carry* ;
Sweep, sink, dig, Swept, flunk, sunk, dug *employ* ;
Pay, say, lay, leave, *form* Paid, said, laid and left :
Deal, feel, keep, reave, *make* Dealt, felt, kept and rest.

Ninth Rule exemplified.

Caught, fought, thought, bought, Catch, fight, *third*
buy *disclose* ;
Brought, taught, sought, wrought, Bring, teach, *see*
work *compose*.

1. Long i is changed into ou for the past & pass. Partic. 128
Some few in IND those changes to supply,
OU in the middle substitute for I.

21 Some form the Past Participle in en. 129.
Some Verbs are in the Perfect also seen,
To substitute a letter in the mean, }
And form the Participle past with EN.

EXPLANATION.

Tenth Rule exemplified.

Find, grind and wind; Found, ground and wound retain;
From bind we bound and also bounden gain.

Eleventh Rule exemplified.

All thus tell, fallen makes; Slay, slew and slain;
Forake, forfook, forsaken; Lie, lay, lain.
Shake makes, shook shaken: Do has did and done:
Get, got and gotten; Go claims went and gone.
Drew, drawn from Draw: took, taken too from Take;
Awoke, awak'd spring also from Awake.
Eat makes ate, eaten; and Wear makes wore and worn:
Break, broke, broken; Swear claims swore & sworn.
Heave, cleft and cloven; Speak, spoke and spoken makes;
Dare, durst, & dared: Heave, heaved and hoven takes.
Steal, stole and stolen: Shear, thore and thorn retains
Weave, wove, woven; Thread, trod & trod-
den gains.
Boze, frozen from Freeze; Sod, sodden from Seeth
we frame:
Bite, saw and seen: Bite, bit and bitten claim.
Drove, driven from Drive is spun, hid, hidden from Hide.
Rise, risen from Rise; but chid, and chidden from Chide.
Slide, slid, slidden: from Ride, rode, ridden too;
Drive, striven from Strive; smote, smitten from Smite ensue
He claims strode, strodden; Run, ran & run retains:
Thrive both throve and thriven ascertains:
Show, shewed and shewn; Strike, struck and stricken
admit.
Bid, bidden from Bid are fram'd; sat, sitten from Sit.

Give, gave *and* given: Hold, held *and* holden *state*:
 Spat, spitten *on* Spit; *on* Choote, chose, chosen *wait*.
 Swim *makes* swam, swum; *but* Biow *makes* blew & blown.
 Writhe, writhed, writen *states*: & Grow, grew, grown.
 Stank, stunk, *from* Stink; *we* rived & riven *from* Rive.
From Cling, clang, clung; drank, drunk, *from* Drink *derive*.
 Ring *states* rang, rung; thrank, thrunk, *from* Shrink
we cite;

Showed shown, *from* Show: wrote too *with* written *from*
 Write.

Know *makes* knew, known; Begin, began, begun.
 Sling *states* slang, slung; *from* Spin, proceed span spun.
 Sting *forms* stang, stung; Throw, threw & also thrown.
From Sink, sank, sunk; *from* Fly come flew and flown.
 Melt, melted, molten; Swell, swelled, swollen *makes*.
 Crow *makes* crew, crowed: Bake, baked *and* baked *state*.
 Hew *forms* hew'd, hewn; *from* Draw comes drew & d awn.
 Grave, graven *from* Grave; *from* Saw spring saw'd *and*
 sawn.

From Load we loaded too *with* laden frame:
 Heng *makes* hanged, hung; *but* leave, shaved shaved
 claim.

Come *forms* came, come; Mow *claims* both mowed *and*
 mown;

Am *makes* was, been, *while* Sow has sowed & sown;
 But Owe *makes* owed or ought *and* also Owen.

FROM some of the above Verbs have arisen a few
 other preterites & participles, which being either anomalous
 in form, obsolete in application, or harsh and disagreeable
 in utterance, should be carefully avoided in
 Prose, and altogether left to the privileged Poets, for
 rhythmical composition. Such are the Preterites *swed*,
ed, builed, casted, gelted, gitted, clawe, clomb, craps, k
brake, spake, drawe, gat, bare, seware, ware &c. And the
 passive Participles *folden, lien, holpen, foughten, heven* &c.
 From some Participles the final *en* is inelegantly
 trenched, as, *hid, bid, writ, rise* pronounced *ice, in*
of hid den, bidden, written, risen &c. The participle
 of others which have a Preterite distinct from the Participle
 is improperly used for the Preterite as, *begun, spun, swum,*
fung, run, drunk instead of *began, spun, swum,*
lung, ran, drank, &c.

A TABLE of all the Irregular VERBS.

<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>Partic.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>Partic.</i>
Abide	abode	wanting.	Deal	dealt	dealt
Am	was	been	Dare	durst	dared
Arise	arose	arisen	Dig	dug	dug
Awake	awoke	awaken	Do	did	done
Bake	baked	baken	Draw	drew	drawn
Begin	began	begun	Dream	dreamt	dreamt
Bear	bore	born	Drink	drank	drunk
Beat	beat	beaten	Drive	drove	driven
Behold	beheld	-ho.den	Dwell	dwelt	dwelt
Bid	bade	bidden	Eat	ate	eaten
Bend	bent	bent	Fall	fell	fallen
Bereave	bereft	bereft	Feed	fed	fed
Bleech	besought	-fought	Feel	felt	felt
Bind	bound	bounden	Fight	fought	fought
Bit	bit	bitten	Find	found	found
Bled	bled	bled	Flee	fled	fled
Blew	blew	blown	Flow	flowed	flowed
Broke	broke	broken	Fling	flung	flung
Bred	bred	bred	Fly	flew	flown
Brought	brought	brought	Forfake	forsook	forsooken
Built	built	built	Freeze	froze	frozen
Bought	bought	bought	Freight	freighted	freighted
Burst	burst	bursten	Get	got	gotten
Cast	cast	cast	Geld	gelt	gelt
Caught	caught	caught	Gild	gilt	gilt
Chid	chid	chidden	Gird	girt	girt
Chose	chose	chosen	Give	gave	given
Clove	clove	cloven	Go	went	gone
Cleft	cleft	cleft	Grave	graved	graven
Clang	clang	clung	Grind	ground	ground
Clad	clad	clad	Hang	hung	hanged
Came	came	come	Have	had	had
Cost	cost	cost	Hear	heard	heard
Crept	crept	crept	Hew	hewed	hewn
Crow	crew	crowed	Hide	hid	hidden
Cut	cut	cut	Hit	hit	hit

<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>Partic.</i>	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Pret.</i>	<i>Partic.</i>
Hold	held	holden	Shave	shaved	shaven
Hurt	hurt	hurt	Shear	shore	thorn
Knit	knit	knit	Shew	shewed	shewn
Know	knew	known	Show	showed	shown
Lade	laded	laden	Shine	shined	shone
Lay	laid	laid	Shoe	shod	shod
Lead	led	led	Shoot	shot	shot
Leap	leapt	leapt	Shrink	shrank	shrun
Leave	left	left	Sing	sang	sung
Lend	lent	lent	Sink	sank	sunk
Let	let	let	Sit	sat	sitten
Lie	lay	lain	Slay	slew	slain
Load	loded	loaden	Sleep	slept	slept
Lose	lost	lost	Slide	slid	slid
Make	made	made	Sling	slang	slung
Meet	met	met	Slink	slank	slunk
Mow	mowed	mown	Smite	smote	smitten
Pay	paid	paid	Sow	sowed	sown
Put	put	put	Speak	spoke	spoken
Read	redd	redd	Speed	sped	sped
Rend	rent	rent	Spell	spelled	spelled
Ride	rode	ridden	Spend	spent	spent
Rid	rid	rid	Spill	spilled	spilled
Ring	rang	rung	Spin	span	spun
Rise	rose	risen	Spit	spat	spit
Rive	rived	riven	Split	split	split
Rot	rotted	rotten	Spread	spread	spread
Run	ran	run	Sprung	sprang	sprung
Say	saïd	saïd	Stand	stood	stood
Saw	sawed	sawn	Steal	stole	stolen
See	saw	seen	Stick	stuck	stuck
Seek	sought	fought	String	stung	stung
Seeth	fod	fodden	Stink	stank	stunk
Seil	fold	fold	Stride	strode	stridden
Send	sent	sent	Strike	struck	struck
Set	set	set	String	strung	strung
Shake	shook	shaken	Strive	strove	striven

	Pres.	Partt.	Infin.	Pr. t.	Partic.
rew	firewed	flrown	Think	thought	thought
weep	fwep	fwep	Thrive	throve	thriven
wear	fwore	fworn	Throw	threw	thrown
wear	fweated	fwateen	Tread	trod	trodden
well	fwelled	fwol'n	Wear	wore	worn
wing	fwung	fwung	Weave	wove	woven
win	fwam	fwum	Win	won	won
take	took	taken	Wind	wound	wound
teach	taught	taught	Work	worked	wrought
tear	to:e	torn	Wring	wrung	wrung
tell	told	told	Write	wrote	written

The Etymology and Application of SHALL and WILL.

WILL, in Latin *volō*, in Greek *boulō* or *thelo*, is evidently derived from the Hebrew-celtic *thailor* or *hoil*. This is from its striking similarity in sound and signification must have originated from the same root with the Hebrew words *thelāh*, *thaa-*, *thaul*, *yeuel* &c. importing *will, to will* &c.

WILL in the first person singular & plural promises, necessitates or threatens. In the second and third persons *will* simply declares a sure intention: Thus *I or thou, you, he, they will go* imports a necessity or engagement *to go*. In interrogative sentences the above order is generally reversed.

SHALL, says Dr. Johnson, is originally *I owe*; as in Chaucer "The faith I *shall* to God" means the faith I *owe* to God. This well accords with its Hebrew-celtic root *sheel*, *sheelim*, I think, I intend; as *sheelim* I intend to go or *I shall go*: In Hebrew too *sawel* means to advise &c.

SHALL in the first person singular and plural of explicative phrases simply declares; but in the second and third person it imports necessity: Thus *I or they shall go* means simple intention. *Thou, you, he, or they shall go* denotes a promise, command or necessity. But in interrogative phrases the contrary happens.

SECT. IV.

OF CONJUGATIONS.

I. English Verbs may be resolved into three Classes. 129

Three Conjugations english Verbs embrace;
Which from the Participle past we trace.

11. The first Class or Conjugation ends in ed. 130

The Participle past and Perfect Tense
ED regularly in the first dispense.

111. The second Conjugation in d. t or n. 131

T, N, and D irregularly plann'd,
As terminations in the second stand.

1v. The third Conjugation in e. g, k or m. 132

The passive Participles of the third
E, G, at the end, with M and K afford.

EXPLANATION.

CONJUGATION, in the grammatical file, denotes
“The assemblage and arrangement of all Verbs, corresponding with each other in the similarity of their terminations; when inflected thro’ the various accidents of person, number, tense and mode”

IN English there are about four thousand five hundred Verbs which may be reduced to three general Classes or Conjugations.

THE First comprehends Verbs, which form the Preterite and Passive Participle by the regular annexation of the syllable *ed*. About four thousand three hundred and thirty Verbs are conjugated in this regular form.

THE Second consists of irregular Verbs, which in the Passive Participle have *t*, *n*, and *d* also when preceded by a consonant, or any other vowel except *e*.

The

Examples to the three Conjugations.

<i>Conjug.</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Pres. Part.</i>	<i>Past Time.</i>	<i>Part. past.</i>
First,	To Love,	Loving,	Loved,	Loved.
Sec.	To Write,	Writing,	Wrote	Written
Third	To Go,	Going,	Went,	Gone,

INDICATIVE MODE

Present Time.

<i>N.P.</i>	<i>First Conjug.</i>	<i>Sec. Conjug.</i>	<i>Third Conjug.</i>
S. 1	I love,	I write,	I go,
S. 2	Thou lovest,	thou writest,	thou goest,
S. 3	He loves,	he writes,	he goes,
S. 3	He loveth,	he writeth,	he goeth,
P. 1	We love,	we write,	we go,
P. 2	Ye love,	ye write,	ye go,
P. 2	You love.	you write,	you go,
P. 3	They love,	they write,	they go.

Past Time.

S. 1	I loved,	I wrote,	I went,
S. 2	Thou lovedst,	thou wrotest,	thou wentest
S. 3	He loved,	he wrote,	he went,
P. 1	We loved,	we wrote	we went,
P. 2	Ye loved,	ye wrote,	ye went,
P. 2	You loved,	you wrote,	you went,
P. 3	They loved,	they wrote,	they went.

THE Third contains a few irregular Verbs, which the Passive Participle have the finals *e*, *g*, *t* or *m* as characteristics,

THE Verbs of the Second and Third Conjugations only about one hundred and sixty in number.

Conditional Time.

N.	P.	First Conjug.	Sec. Conjug.	Third Conjug.
S.	1.	I love,	I write,	I go,
S.	2.	Thou love,	thou write,	thou go,
S.	3.	He love,	he write,	he go,
P.	1.	We love,	we write,	we go.
P.	2.	Ye love,	ye write,	ye go,
P.	2.	You love,	you write,	you go,
P.	3.	They love,	they write,	they go.

Future Tense.

Formed by *SHALL* or *WILL* prefixed to the Infinitive.

S.	I shall love-----shall write---shall go,
S.	Thou shalt love--shalt write---shalt go,
S.	He shall love----shall write---shall go.
P.	We shall love-----shall write---shall go,
P.	Ye shall love-----shall write---shall go,
P.	They shall love---shall write---shall go,

IMPERATIVE MODE

S.	2.	Love thou,	Write thou,	Go thou,
P.	2.	Love ye,	Write ye,	Go ye.

THE CONJUGATION of the VERBS
Generally called Auxiliary.

Conjug.	Infinit.	Part. pres.	Past T.	Par. P.
Sec.	To be,	Being,	Was,	Been.
Sec.	To have,	Having,	Had,	Had.
Third.	To do,	Doing,	Did,	Done

Be, Have and Do Conjugated.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Time.

<i>Num.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Sec. Conj.</i>	<i>Sec. Conj.</i>	<i>Third Conj.</i>
Sing.	1.	I am,	I have,	I do,
Sing.	2.	Thou art,	Thou hast,	Thou dost,
Sing.	3.	He is,	He has,	He does,
Plur.	1.	We are,	We have,	We do,
Plur.	2.	Ye are,	Ye have,	Ye do,
Plur.	3.	They are,	They have,	They do.

Past Time.

Sing.	1.	I was,	I had,	I did,
Sing.	2.	Thou wast,	Thou hadst,	Thou didst,
Sing.	3.	He was,	He had,	He did,
Plur.	1.	We were,	We had,	We did;
Plur.	2.	Ye were,	Ye had,	Ye did,
Plur.	3.	They were,	They had,	They did,

Conditional Time.

Sing.	1.	I be,	I have	I do,
Sing.	2.	Thou be,	Thou have,	Thou do,
Sing.	3.	He be,	He have,	He do,
Plur.	1.	We be,	We have,	We do,
Plur.	2.	Ye be,	Ye have,	Ye do,
Plur.	3.	They be,	They have,	They do.

Conditional Past Time of AM.

Sing.	I were,	Thou wert,	He were,
Plur.	We were,	Ye were,	They were.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing.	2.	Be thou,	Have thou,	Do thou,
Plur.	2.	Be ye,	Have ye,	Do ye.

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INDICATIVE MODE; PRESENT TENSE.

S. 1	I can,	may,	shall,	will,
S. 2	Thou canst,	mayst,	shalt,	wilt,
S. 3	He can,	may,	shall,	will,
P. 1	We can,	may,	shall,	will,
P. 2	Ye can,	may,	shall,	wil,
P. 3	They can,	may,	shall,	will.

CONDITIONAL TENSE.

S. 1	I could,	might,	should,	would,
S. 2	Thou couldst	mightest	shouldest	wouldst,
S. 3	He could,	might,	should,	would,
P. 1	We could,	might,	should,	would
P. 2	Ye could,	might,	should,	would,
P. 3	They could	might	should,	would.

The Eymology of Do, Let, Have and Be.

 IT was not without reason, that LEIBNITZ BOULLET and other celebrated characters on the continent have so earnestly recommended the study and cultivation of the Ibero-Celtic or Irish : As it is only in that venerable yet long neglected language, that we can investigate the Architypes or Roots of those monosyllabic words, of the most common utility, in the various dialects, now spoken by the different Nations of Europe, Asia and Africa. To the striking specimens adduced in the foregoing notes may be added the unforced derivations of the Verbs Do, Let, Have and Be, for the extensive import of which the Reader may consult Johnson's Dictionary. Do, Done, in Saxon don, in Dutch doen, is derived from the Celtic deana, to do, to perform. Let is deduced from the Irish or Celtic Verb Leig of the same origin and import with leak which in Hebrew denotes to grant, command away &c Hence the Greek Leegoo to yield, desist &c, and the Latin Legare to bequeath &c. Have and Be are formed from Beih, Veih in Irish, or Havah, Hejeh in Hebrew signifying to be : For in the Irish and Oriental Languages instead of " I have a Son " They say " A Son is to me " From this similarity of Habeo to Ego has arisen the well known rule in latin Grammars called " Ego pro habeo " &c.

THE ANALYSIS OF THE TENSES IN PAGE 42 EXEMPLIFIED.

<i>Indefn. pres.</i>	<i>Indef. p. p.</i>	<i>Indefn. future.</i>	<i>Defn. imperf. pres.</i>	<i>Def. imperf. p. p.</i>	<i>Def. imperf. future</i>
I write, I wrote, I shall write, Thou writest, Thou wrotest, Thou shalt write, He writes, He wrote, He shall write, We write, We wrote, We shall write, Ye write, Ye wrote, Ye shall write, They write, They wrote, They shall write,	I wrote, I shall write, Thou shalt write, He shall write, He wrote, He shall write, We wrote, We shall write, Ye wrote, Ye shall write, They wrote, They shall write,	I shall write, Thou shalt write, He shall write, He wrote, He shall write, We shall write, Ye shall write, They shall write,	I am writing, Thou art writing, He is writing, We are writing, Ye are writing, They are writing,	I was w. I shall be w. Thou wast w. Thou shalt be w. He was w. He shall be w. We were w. We shall be w. Ye were w. Ye shall be w. They were w. They shall be w.	I shall be w. Thou shalt be w. He shall be w. He wrote, He shall be w. We were w. We shall be w. Ye were w. Ye shall be w. They were w. They shall be w.
<i>Def. perf. Present.</i>	<i>D. per. p. p.</i>	<i>D. per. fut.</i>	<i>Ref. p. p.</i>	<i>Ref. p. p. p.</i>	<i>R. p. p. p. D. future.</i>
I have written,----had w---shall have w Thou hast written,---hadst w---shalt have w He has written,----had w---shall have w We have written,----had w---shall have w Ye have written,----had w---shall have w They have written,----had w---shall have w	have been writing,----had been w---shall have been w hast been writing,---hadst been w---shalt have been w has been writing,----had been w---shall have been w have been writing,----had been w---shall have been w have been writing,----had been w---shall have been w have been writing,----had been w---shall have been w	have been writing,----had been w---shall have been w hast been writing,---hadst been w---shalt have been w has been writing,----had been w---shall have been w have been writing,----had been w---shall have been w have been writing,----had been w---shall have been w have been writing,----had been w---shall have been w	have been writing,----had been w---shall have been w hast been writing,---hadst been w---shalt have been w has been writing,----had been w---shall have been w have been writing,----had been w---shall have been w have been writing,----had been w---shall have been w have been writing,----had been w---shall have been w	have been writing,----had been w---shall have been w hast been writing,---hadst been w---shalt have been w has been writing,----had been w---shall have been w have been writing,----had been w---shall have been w have been writing,----had been w---shall have been w have been writing,----had been w---shall have been w	have been writing,----had been w---shall have been w hast been writing,---hadst been w---shalt have been w has been writing,----had been w---shall have been w have been writing,----had been w---shall have been w have been writing,----had been w---shall have been w have been writing,----had been w---shall have been w

CHAPTER VII. OF THE ENGLISH PARTICLES.

SECT. I.

Of the Articles.

i. *In English are two Articles.*

133

Two Articles in English we survey :

'The first call'd A or AN, the second THE.

ii. A, AN *called Indefinite*, THE *Definite*.

134

Both A, and AN, Indefinite, we name ;
And THE to Definite asserts its claim.

iii. A *prefixed to Consonants*, AN *to Vowels*.

135

A, previously to Consonants is plann'd

AN must 'fore silent H and Vowels stand.

EXPLANATION.

To the acknowledged excellence of the English above most of the European Languages, by the simplicity of its Idiom, which, being purely analogous to the order of nature, renders its attainment expeditious, easy and within the reach of the most ordinary capacity ; we may add another important advantage, which it has over all the ancient and modern Languages, by its perspicuity and precision in determining the vague signification of general names, by prefixing the two monosyllabic Articles *A* or *AN* and *THE* to the substantive, for applying its signification to particular things. In Latin there is no Article, but the Greeks have one Article, namely *ho*, the signification of which is not easily ascertained. It seems to have been borrowed from the emphatic *he* of the oriental Languages. The French have their *le* ; The Germans their *der*, *das*, *dat*, and the Dutch their *de*, from which the Definite Article *the* is immediately derived. The Indefinite Article *an* is derived from the Ibero-Celtic *aon* which signifies *one*, hence sprung the Latin *unus* and the French *un* &c.

SECT. II.

OF ADVERBS.

I. *Adverbs of nine kinds applied to Verbs. &c.* 136

Our Adverbs, in nine different species plann'd
With adnouns verbs & other adverbs stand.

II. *Adverbs are only varied for Comparison.* 137

Adverbs are of all variations void,
Except some few in both degrees employ'd,

EXPLANATION.

ADVERBS are simple words employed in modifying an action or quality: And are so denominated from being added or applied to Verbs. Here it may be necessary to observe, that, under the appellation of Verbs, the ancients, as may be collected from Aristotle, Priscian &c. comprehended not only Verbs or Affirmatives, properly so called, but also Adjectives and Participles; thus including in the Class of Verbs what modern Grammarians call Attributives: Therefore it is evident, that the appellation of Adverb was originally as proper and analogical with respect to the Verb; as Adjective or Adnoun is with reference to Nouns. As in the modification of a Thing it is necessary to consider; *First*, the manner in which it is done; *Secondly*, the order in which it is arranged; *Thirdly*, the situation in which it is placed; *Fourthly*, its relative distance from another thing or place; *Fifthly*, in what time it was accomplished; *Sixthly*, its quantity; *Seventhly*, its certainty; *Eighthly*, its resemblance with other things; *Ninthly* and finally its nature and cause of doing it. Hence arise Nine species of Adverbs; namely, of Manner, Order, Place, Distance, Time, Quantity, Certitude, Comparison and Cause. Of these the first Class formed from Adjectives,

SECT. III.

OF THE PREPOSITIONS.

I. *The English Prepositions are,* 138

About, above, against, at, after, through,
Among, amongst, beneath, 'till, towards to,
Before, for, by, between, from, over, in,
Below, betwixt, beside, behind, within,
Beyond, off, into, with, without, upon,
Of, out of, under, up until and on.

II. *English Prepositions for compounded Words.* 141

A, be, for, fore, mis, up, out, over, un,
Under and with prefix'd to compounds, run.

EXPLANATION.

tives, by annexing the termination *ly*, is by far the most numerous; with the most of this species of Adverbs those of the other Classes coalesce; some few of them are also susceptible of comparison, as *soon*, *sooner*, *soonest*. Adverbs seem to have originated from Adjectives and Verbs by contraction or corrupt pronunciation; thus, *once*, *twice*, *thrice* are only the possessive cases of *one*, *two*, *three* written *one's*, *two's*, *three's* &c.

Vide, HORNE TOOK, *s Diversions at Parley*

As the first words of men, like their ideas, had an immediate reference to sensible objects; the original use of Prepositions was to denote the various relations of body; afterwards, in the progressive evolutions of the human mind, the words already made were metaphorically or metaphorically applied to other things. Prepositions are therefore resolved into those which represent the different relations of body, called proper

III. Latin Prepositives in Compounds.

142

A, ab, ad, ante, circum, contra, de,
Per, dis, ex, inter, ab, in, extra, pre,
With preter, post, re, retro, intro, con,
Se, trans, sub, super, bene, male, non.

IV. Prepositions borrowed from the Greek.

143

A, anti, ana, amphi, peri, syn,
With meta, hyper, hypo, words begin. 144

E X P L A N A T I O N.

and those applied in a metaphorical sense called Meta-physical. Of the proper Class some denote the accidental union of two things, between which there is no essential connexion; as *With*. Others denote the separation of things usually united as *Without*. The relation between any object and that which supports it, is denoted by *Upon*. The relation of higher and lower by *Above, Below, Over, Under*. The relation between things in motion & the medium in which they move by *Through*. The relation between things continued and the point of commencement by *From*. The relation between things continued and the point to which they tend by *To*. The relation between an effect and its cause by *Of or For*. &c.

METAPHYSICAL Prepositions are the above transferred by a metaphor to other things in a figurative sense; as of a King when we say "He ruled *over* his people," And of a Soldier "He served *under* his commander."

1. The signification of English Prepositions.

A in or on, and Be about or by,

In words compounded mostly specify.

Mis will some error or mistake express;

Over and out some prevalent excess.

Here

Fore means *before* ; *Up* something *over* shews ;
 But some *negation* *For* and *Un* disclose.
With too, in English compounds when retain'd,
 Is by *against* and sometimes *from* explain'd.

II. *Latin Prepositions explained.*

A, Ab and *De* mean something taken *from*,
Together, With is meant by *Con, Co, Com*.
Ante and *Pre* *before*, *Re* *back again*,
 And *Retro* also *backward* ascertain.
Dis, Non mean *not* : *Trans, Extra* correspond,
 In English words. with *er, without, beyond*,
Preter *besides*, or *not according to*,
Super *above, upon*, and *Per* means *thro'*.
 By *Sub* *beneath* or *last* is specified,
Pro *forward* goes, *Se* something sets *aside*,
Male means *ill*, but *Bene* always *well*.
Contra and *Ob* some *opposition* tell.
Post stays *behind*, and *Inter* slides *between*,
E, Ex are *out*; but *Intra* keeps *within*.
In into means; *In* also oft *denies*.
Circum *around* ; *Ad* tending *to implies*.

III. *Greek Prepositions explained.*

From *A* comes *not* : Some change from *Meta* flows;
 And *Hyper* *over*; *Hypo* *under* shews.
 By *Peri* too in composition found,
 Something is sent *about* or carried *round*.
Anti *opposes* one thing to another:
Ana and *Syn* set *similar* things together.

Examples to the foregoing Explanations.

II. Thus, Abstain, deduct, antecedent, predecessor,
 return, retrograde, non-attendance, transgression,
 extravagant, preternatural, supervisor, perforate, sub-
 scribe, benevolent, malevolent, contradiction, object, in-
 fusion, postscript, eject, expel, intervention, proceeding,
 introduction, ineligible circumference &c.

III. Anonymous, metaphysical, hyperbole, hypo-
 thesis, analogy, synagogue, periphery, antitrinitarian &c

SECT. IV.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

English Conjunctions are.

and, also, neither, if, than, either, or, 145
 et, therefore, wherefore, notwithstanding, nor
 for, but, however, otherwise, although, 146
 Whereas, that, as, because, since, whether, so
 likewise, thereon, moreover, too unless, 147
 and [never] when compounded with [the] self

EXPLANATION.

As Verbs were originally invented for uniting the
 attribute of a simple proposition to its subject; so, in
 order to connect two or more propositions or phrases
 into one compound sentence, and to avoid the disagree-
 able recurrence of the same word or phrase, it was
 necessary to employ a Class of small invariable
 words called Conjunctions.

In nature simple truths must, if necessary, be connect-
 ed by different relations: Therefore, when sentences
 expressive of these truths are connected, it must be by
 words expressive of those natural relations. Thus ac-
 cidental addition is expressed by *and*; The junction of
 contrary truths by *but*; The relation of the effect to
 cause by *because*; The relation of a cause to its ef-
 fect by *therefore*: Of simple adversity by *either, or*: Of
 contrariety between two affirmations, which, tho each
 be true by itself, cannot be together true, by *unless*:
 coincidence of two affirmations, apparently contrary
 each other, by *altho*: &c.

Most of those little particles, employed in langua-
 ge, seem to have been originally formed from nouns
 or attributes; which, by abbreviation or elision in the vo-
 cality of frequent utterance, were rendered more
 agreeable

SECT. V.

INTERJECTION.

English Interjections enumerated.

O, ah, alas, oh, pshaw, alack & fy, 148
Tush, mum, soho, ha, hush, huzza, ho heigh,
Foh pugh, heyday these Particles supply

EXPLANATION.

agreeable in sound, and more commodious for the various purposes of familiar conversation. This is the case with respect to the Hiberno-Celtic, Hebrew, Greek and Latin Particles; the Origin, Etymology and striking affinity of which will be satisfactorily demonstrated in my Grammars of these Languages. That the English Conjunctions and Prepositions were at first mere abbreviations of Nouns and Verbs is not incontestably proved by the sagacious and learned Horne Took, whose intimate acquaintance with the northern Dialects fully qualified him for such abstruse disquisitions. Thus *and* he derives from the Saxon *and* to add, as two and two make four imports two added to two make four: *Because* is a coalition of *by* and *cause*: *Or* is derived from the Saxon *oder* other, denoting variety or contrariety: *If*, which he proves to have been formerly written *gif*, is from the imperative *gife*: *For* is another suppositive conjunction denoting *to give* from the Anglo-Saxon *anan*: *Since* is deduced from the Anglo-Saxon *seand*, *sean*, *sin*: *Unless* from *unles* the imperative of *unlesan* to dismiss: *Yet* from the imperative *getan* to get: *Still* from *stellan* to put: *Else* from *altes* to lessen: *Though* from *thassen* to allow: *But* from *butan* to superadd &c. &c. *That* is never a Conjunction, a Pronoun with *for* &c. understood when used as a conjunction. Vide, Horne Took's *Diversions at the*

For Interjections see Chap. 1. By some Grammarians articulate words as, *lo*, *begone*, nay whole phrases as, *wo to me*, are improperly considered as Interjections.

CHAPTER VIII.

SECT I.

OF DERIVATIONS.

- 1 THINGS by the Verb implied as made or done,
Are from the Preterite and Present spun.
- 2 The Participle of the Present shews,
Th' action which verbs in th' english tongue disclose
- 3 Th' Agent or Person who atchieves a deed,
Will from a Verb by adding *er* proceed.
- 4 Some Verbs without a change to Nouns descend,
By th' accent to the first remov'd from th' end.
- 5 In forming Verbs short vowels long are made,
Hard Consonants are also soft display'd.
- 6 From Qualities and Substantives arise,
Some Verbs which *en* at th' end annex comprize.
- 7 From Nouns by adding *full* or *y* or *some*,
Qualities which denote abundance come.
- 8 To Substantives or Nouns by adding *less*
We Adjective denoting want express.
- 9 Some abstract Nouns from qualities concrete,
Form'd with the termination *ness* we meet.
- 10 Some concrete words assuming *head* and *hood*
As abstract characters are understood.
- 11 *Th* some abstract Nouns to comprehend
On certain Verbs and Qualities attend.

E X A M P L E S.

1. as Love, stroke from to love to strike. 2. as striking loving from strike love. 3. as runner lover from run love. 4. as a project convert, with the first syllable accented and long, from the Verbs to project convert with the first syllable short and the last accented and long. 5. as from brass, glass house come to braze, glaze, house pronounced houze. 6. as from length, white, to lengthen whites. 7. as delightful, wealthy, toilsome,

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- 12 With Nouns from Verbs in *de, d, se* or *s*
Si-on will as a final coalesce.
- 13 In double *e* Nouns are from Verbs reveal'd
To which some Power or Property we yie'd.
- 14 In *mission, version, cession* Nouns proceed,
From Verbs adduc'd from *mit* or *vert* or *cede*.
- 15 *Ish* in the rear some Qualities possess,
To make their sense comparatively less.
- 16 But *Ish* which substantives at th' end disclose
A tendency or near resemblance shews.
- 17 From Nouns some few diminutives we plan
Thus *Manikin* denotes a little Man.
- 18 Words which with *ship, rick, wick* and *dom* are seen
Condition, Power, Employ and *Office* mean.
- 19 Abstracts deriv'd from Qualities in *ate*
At th' end will *a-ti-on, ness* or *a-cy* state.
- 20 From *l-d, de, ne, le, se, ar, and ure*
Abstracts in final *i-ty* we procure.
- 21 Some other words from *ance, ant, ence, or and*
With *an-cy* or with *en-cy* are content.
- 22 *Ble* chang'd to *li-li ty* and *ous* to *ness*,
Will abstract Nouns from Qualities express.
- 23 Some Nouns deriv'd from Verbs in *t, or to,*
Will *ti-on* always in th' extreme display.

EXAMPLES.

toilsome, from delight, wealth, toil. 8. as health
careless, godliness, from health, care, godly. 9.
goodness, righteousness, from good, righteous. 10.
godhead, priesthood, from God, priest. 11. as bread
truth, from broad, true. 18. as kingship, bishopric
bailiwick, from king, bishop, bailiff. 19. as desolation
lateness, profligacy, from desolate, late, profligate.
as carnality, crudity, severity, fertility, immensity,
ministry, purity, from carnal, crude, severe, fertile.
menfe, familiar, pure. 21. redundancy, fragrant, flu-
minence, redundancy, fragrant, fluency, eminence.

The Sound Significant of the Sense.

- The Letters with the Subject specified
Seem in our English words to coincide.
- 1 *A/h* final shews some sharp or nimble deed;
U/h we in words obtuse yet moving read.
 - 2 *Bl*, a blast, *Cl* adhesion state;
Ing will some slender tremulous noise relate.
 - 3 To *M*, when'er succeeded by a mute,
Some abrupt sudden matter we impute.
 - 4 Both *N* and *G* in words prefix'd to *L*
Some subtle oft repeated actions teil.
 - 5 We oft in both *S-M*, and *S-W*
Some latent force or active motion view.
 - 6 *Sl* will for some falling motion stand;
Sn denotes to scatter or expand.
 - 7 *Th* and *R* some violent force imply;
W and *R* in sense distort awry.
 - 8 We strengthen words with *S-r-r* observe;
Nasal *Sn* affect th' olfactive nerve.

E X A M P L E S.

- 1 ability, consciousness, from able. conscious. 23. Ob-
iteration, transaction, from create transact. 12. Ob-
usion, ascension, reversion, from obtrude, ascend, re-
verse. 13. as referee, committee, from refer, commit.
- 4 commission, reversion, accession, from commit, re-
vert, accede. 15 as greenish, whitish, from green, white.
- 6 as apish, thievish, from ape, thief. 17. as hindock,
cockrel, pickere., gosling, lambkin, chicken hamlet, pip-
in, from hill, cock, pike, goose, lamb, chick, pipe, ham
from ham a farm.

In many Words, not only of our own, but also of all
other Languages both ancient and modern may be found
a great similarity between the sound of the Letters and
the signification of the Word: Of this Onomatopoeia
Warriss has adduced many examples in the English
Tongue, a few of which are here presented to the Rea-
der's perusal.

1. In *A/h* as, Rash, Flash, Slash. 2 In *Cl* as Cleave
Climb, Clash, 1 In *U/h* as Crush, Hush, Gush. 2. *Bl* as
Blew.

SECT. II.

PUNCTUATION.

The sense to fix & make each sentence clear,
The marks of Punctuation next appear.

A Period, Colon, Semicolon too

And Comma will four Points disclose to view.

A Period which both sense and sentence ends

For twice the Colon's space the voice suspends

Colon a Period's most constructive clause

Yields double Semicolon's resting pause.

A Semicolon or half Colon's space

Shall twice a Comma's resting time embrace

Comma a Period's smallest segment means,

And each Stop's due proportion ascertains.

OTHER POINTS OR MARKS.

? WITH Notes of *Interrogation* questions end
Whose pauses on the speaker's skill depend.

! A Note of *Admiration* wonder shews,

And yields th' emphatic voice some small repose.

Quotation

EXAMPLES.

Blew, Blast, Blaze. *Ing* as Wring, Fling, Sing. 3. *M* as Mumble, Tumble. 4. *Ngl* as Jingle, Sprinkle, Twinkle. 5. *Sm* as Smother, Smite, Smug. *Sw* as Swill, Swag. 6. *Sl* as Slip, Slap, Slew. *Sp* as Sprinkle, Spatter, Spread. 7. *Thr* as Throw, Throb, Throat. *Wr* as Wring, Wrangle, Wreath. 8. *Str* as Struggle, Strife. Stress. *Sn* as Sneeze, Snore, Snuff. From the Latin *Nasus* is derived our English word Nose. In the French *Nes* whence *Nesse* in the same language denotes a Promontory from its nose-like projection.

- *Quotations* shew what we from others quote,
Which at the extremes inverted *Commas* note.
- ¶ A *Paragraph* in Bibles much display'd,
Should sentences in sense distinct precede.
- § *Sections* to *Paragraphs* are near allied;
And *Treatises* or *Chapters* subdivide.
- Th' *Apostroph* English *Genitives* posses,
And words in which some letters we suppress.
- A *Caret* under written lines we set,
Therein to introduce what we forget.
- An *Hyphen* is a linking dash design'd
Compounded words or syllables to bind.
- () *Parenthesis* 'tween two half circles found,
We different from th' enclosing sentence found.
- [] Inclos'd in *Crotchets* words oft intervene,
Some dubious thoughts preceding to explain.
- { *Braces* words mutually related join
And oft in English Verse three rhymes combine.
- ✱ Th' *Index* or *Hand* some great remark contains,
Which to th' anterior sentence appertains.

E X P L A N A T I O N.

PUNCTUATION is an Art, which shews the proper disposition and application of the points, employed in writing, to discriminate the component parts and members of a complete period or sentence, and distinguish the *pause* of the voice in pronunciation. Of these points the ancients had no knowledge, as is manifest from the Alexandrian Manuscript, now in the King's Library at the Museum. For in that, the words are continued without any interstitial space or mark, thus,

ENARKEENOLOGOSKAI OLOGOS EN PROSTON THE
ON &c. Which would run thus in English,
In the beginning was the word and the word was with god &c
This

THE inconvenient custom of uniting words without any intervening stop was, according to Lipsius, remedied about the 104th Olympiad by placing some letters either horizontally or perpendicularly between each word. In this imperfect state did that useful art remain until some time after the great Revolution in the Republic of Letters by the invaluable invention of printing: the Cultivators of which, about the middle of the 14th Century, introduced the *Colon* to shew the first part of a period, and the full point to designate its last part or member. Not long after was introduced the *Comma* represented by a perpendicular line proportionable to the body of the letter.

These gradual improvements, however necessary towards facilitating the reading and apprehension of the subject matter, were but partially adopted by Printers and writers until about the commencement of the 16th Century, Aldus Manutius, that great restorer of literature, and improver of Typography, who in 1490 erected a printing house at Venice, assigned the former points their proper place, gave the *Comma* a more commodious shape, and introduced the semicolon between itself and the *Colon*: thus perhaps assimilating their number and use to the designation of the various members of a rhetorical period or complete sentence.

A Period Rhetoricians have subdivided into a *Colon* or member; a *Semicolon* or half member; and a *Comma* or the most minute segment of all, divisible only into words or syllables. Hence each of the marks, invented as above for designating these members, have been denominated from that part of the sentence which it was employed to distinguish. In print they are noted by the following Characters.

Comma is marked thus , *Colon* is marked thus ; *Semicolon* is marked thus ; *Period* is marked thus .

Their general use now is briefly this: The *Comma* is employed to distinguish *Nouns* from *Nouns*, Verbs

from Verbs, and such other parts of a Period, as are not necessarily joined together; The Semicolon suspends and sustains the Period when too long; The Colon is used on adducing some additional reason or consequence; and the Period serves to close the sense and release the Speaker's voice.

Of the particular use of the Comma.

The Comma is used to separate from each other the several Subjects or objects of the same Verb; several Adjectives applied to the same Noun; or several words dependent on the same word, except the two last coupled by *and*. (1)

The Comma is used before the Copulative *and*, when uniting the members of a sentence. (2) The Comma is put at the end of the smallest phrase. (3) If the parts of a sentence be separated by an intervening phrase, necessary to perfect the sense of the divided sentence; the intervening sentence must have a Comma on each side. (4) If the intervening sentence be not necessary towards completing the sense of the other, it may be inclosed in a Parenthesis. (5) The names of Persons spoken to must have a Comma after them, and before too, if they do not begin a sentence. (6)

Of

EXAMPLES.

(1) *Anthony, Cæsar and Lepidus divided the Roman Empire among them. Cato was an honest, brave and worthy Patriot.* (2) *Life is short, and art long.* (3) *The thought, that our existence terminates with our life, checks the soul in any generous pursuit.* (4) *Finally, Brethren, be of one mind.* (5) *He was of high birth; of a warm disposition; greedy of power, honor and riches; and of great cunning in disguising his vices under the appearance of virtue.* (6) *He was a good Port; but a bad Man.* (7) *Cicero was not a Man of courage; but of great honesty.* (8) *He*

Of the particular use of the Semicolon.

When several simple or compound sentences have an equal dependence on the same word or sentence they must be separated by a Semicolon. (7) When of two members the sense of the latter is exceptive or opposite to the former before the Copulative *but*; *but not* or if one be negative and the other affirmative, such members are divided by a Semicolon.

(8) In general the Semicolon may be used in compound sentences or between a compound and a simple sentence; when the preceding member is perfect sense and the following so immediately dependent thereon as to make no sense without the former. (9)

Of the Colon's use.

The Colon is generally employed when the subsequent member is not immediately dependent on the former but merely continues its sense. (10) Or when the latter is connected to the former by a conjunction which if suppressed the latter would remain still complete sense. (11) or when the latter member is connected by a relative or pronoun referred to some noun in the former; so that were the noun put for the relative the latter would make sense too. (12) The Colon is also used when both these cases are compounded.

Of the Period.

(13) The Period is used when the sense is so far completed as not to be connected in construction with the following sentence.

EXAMPLES.

was proud, haughty and contemptuous; a fault very common to the nobility. (10) Never prognosticate misfortune; for that is to aggravate it: The apprehension of being unhappy is a real unhappiness. (11) A desire to excel in virtue commendable: And the desire of praise deserves encouragement. (12) Education maketh, or mareth us; States as well as Families are concerned in the consequences of it. (13) Pleasure, when it becomes a Man's chief pursuit, appoints itself: And a constant application to its pallid enjoyment.

R H E T O R I C

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SECT III.

Rhetoric teaches th' ornamental art,
Of speaking well, to prepossess the heart,

Tropes affect single words and are,

A Metaphor words from their proper sense.	1
Transfers some kindred meaning to dispense,	
Names a Metonymy oft substitutes;	2
For cause effect; for subjunct adjunct puts.	
Synecdoche the whole with part confounds.	3
An Irony dissembling slyly wounds.	4
By Metalepse two Tropes in one oft blend.	5
In the Allegory Tropes succeed to the end.	6
Hyperbole in speech the Truth out-flies.	7
A Cataphoresis words o'erstrain'd applies.	8
Sarcasms kills with harsh envenom'd jeers.	9
While Charientismus with good nature cheers.	10
Aleismus loves its witty jests to shew:	11
While Diasymus taunts a living foe	12
Paremia in Saws and Proverbs deals.	13
Enigma some dark ridling sense conceals.	14
Antonomasia proper names imparts.	15
From kindred, country, epithets and arts.	
Litotes doth more sense than words include:	16
And, often, by two negatives hath stood.	
Onomatopoeia coins a word from sound;	17
By which, alone the meaning may be found,	

The faults of Tropes are these nine,

Of Tropes, perplext, harsh, frequent, swoln, fetch'd far,
Ill-representing, forced, low, lewd, beware;

Figures affect sentences, and are,

An Ecphonesis movingly exclaims.	18
An Aporeia doubts and questions frames,	19
Epanorthosis to enhance corrects.	20
Apophoresis pausing, thoughts rejects.	21
Apophasis to enforce flights or says less,	22
Apotroph turns aside to make address.	23

Briskness: Anastroph by inversion deals.	24
An Erotesis asks, debates, appeals.	25
Prolepsis to prevent objections feigns;	26
But Synchresis grants, and conquest gains.	27
Metabasis from thing to thing proceeds.	28
Periphrasis employs more words than needs.	29
A Climax amplifies by strict gradation.	30
Asyndeton, and, drops through heat or passion.	31
An Oxymoron mingles contraries.	31
Enantiosis Opposition tries.	31
Parabole in similes is rife	34
Hypotyposis paints things to the life.	35
Protopopoeia feigns, a person speaks,	36
Epiphonema annotations makes.	37

The six faults to be avoided in using figures.

Figures, unnatural, senseless, too fine spun
Affected, unadorn'd, & copious, shun.

Repetitions, or fine turns on words are.

Antanaclassis doubtful terms designs.	38
A Polypoton different cases joins	39
Anaphora divers phrases fronts alike.	40
Epistrophe's like ends the fancy strike.	41
Symplœce these both join'd ends and begins.	42
An Epizeuxis twice a word rejoins.	43
Anadiplosis the last words brings on.	44
Epanalepsis ends as was begun.	45
Epanados in midst joins both extremes.	46
Ploce to hint the thing reflects on names.	47
In Paronomasia the sound accords.	48
Paregmenon from similar roots brings words.	49
Hysteron places last what's first by right.	50
By Hellenismus we like Greeks indite.	51
Hyperbaton both words and sense deranges.	52
Hypallage one case for the other changes.	53
Timesis twixt words divided puts another.	54
Hyphen is used to link two words together	55

RHETORIC.

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- endiadis a noun for the adnoun uses. 56
- Homoioteleuton with rhimes amuses. 57
- Syncepsiosis to one subject ties. 58
- Two contraries, and fuller sense supplies.

Grammatical Tropes.

- By Antinomia, as a substitute, 59
- One part of speech is for another put.
- A Synthesis regards the sense not word, 60
- By Apostition nouns in case accord. 61
- As Evocation persons oft misplaces. 62
- So Antiptosis too permutes the cases 63
- A Pleonasmus hath more words than needs. 64
- And to augment the Emphasis, exceeds,
- In Polysyndetos, Conjunctions flow; 65
- And every word its copulative must shew.
- Parolce Particles doth oft supply 66
- A needless train which nothing signify.
- Elleipsis leaves a word or sentence out; 67
- When that conciseness causes not a doubt.
- Zeugma repeats the verb as often o'er, 68
- As construing words come after or before.
- Syllepsis in more worthy comprehends, 69
- The less; and formers preference defends.
- Ayndeton or (as the same implies) 70
- Dialyton the copulative denies. 71
- Apheresis cuts from the fronts of words. 72
- But Prosthesis redundantly affords. 73
- Epenthesis inserts but Syncope 74
- A letter from the middle throws away. 75
- Apocope cuts letters from the end. 76
- But Paragoge adds, the Verse to mend. 77

All turns should give a lustre to discourse
 Excite new thoughts, and grace with tuneful force.
 Therefore.

Adorn with Tropes and Figures your Oration,
 With Voice and Action grace pronunciation.

For examples to the above, vide Holmes & Sterling's
 Small Rhetoric, from whom some of the above lines
 are borrowed.

Exercises adapted to the foregoing Rules of Grammar

Q. To what part of Speech does each of the following words belong; God, Angel, World, Man, Country, Kingdom, Town, Mountain, River, Ship, House, Day, Jehova, Gabriel, Patrick, Europe, Ireland, Carrick, Slievnamboun, Shannon, Suir. The Royal George, Bucephalus, Ringwood. &c. ? vide Rules, 11, 21, 22.

Q. Which are the above common or proper Substantives ?

Q. What part of Speech does each of these following words belong to; Thou, you, I, my, am, this, it, some, to hear, teach, eat, go, keep, swear; hearing, teaching, eating, going, keeping, swearing, heard, taught, eaten, gone, kept, sworn, an, a, the, that, there, boldly, badly, of, too, on, over, and, or, if, for, o, alas, huzza ? vide rule 11, to 20.

How do you write the following words, in the Genitive Singular, as also in the Nominative and Genitive Plural, viz, church, thrush, witness, box, calf, knife, leaf, shelf, thief, wife, wolf, flag, muff, ruff, house, cloath, sheath, cry, cherry, conscience, due, mouse, louse, goose, foot, tooth, penny, brother, ox, swine, sheep, deer, &c. ? vide from 7 to 42.

Q. What Gender is each of the following words, Man, House, God, Child, Parent, People, Herd, Flock &c. &c. 28th. 29th.

Set down the pronoun I, thou, he, she, it, who, &c. in the Nominative Genitive and Accusative, Singular and Plural as in page 22.

Compare the Adjectives, fair strong, lowly, humble, humorous, &c. as by 11. from 20 to 89.

Conjugate or inflect the Verbs, learn, gain, teach, &c. in pp. 47 48 49. in the Present, Perfect, and Past of passive Participle, and inflect them thro' the Singular persons of the Present Perfect Tenses &c.

SYNTAX

O R,

CONSTRUCTION

CHAPTER IX.

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We Relatives or small Conjunctions find
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To words for mutual concord we annex
A similar Number, Person, Case or Sex. 153

Words to Syntactic Government aspire,
Which some peculiar Case or Mode require. 154

Except in clauses absolute, each phrase,
Simple or mixt, its Nominant displays. 155

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Some corresponding phrase to fill the sense. 156

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The finite Verb we with its Agent see,
In Number and in Person to agree.

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iii. *Collective Nouns, govern either Number.* 159

Collective Nouns, denoting Multiitude,
With plural verbs & pronouns oft are view'd

iv. *Copulated Nouns govern a plural.* 160

Two or more singular words combin'd by and
With plural verbs and pronouns mostly stand

v. *The first Person preferred to the second &c.* 161

The first of Persons worthiest we esteem:
And worthier than the third the second deem

EXAMPLES.

i. I am. Thou art. God overthroweth wicked men.
God loves the righteous. Ye simple understand wisdom.
You were not made for yourselves alone. The ways
of man are before the eyes of the Lord. ii. To do
justice is more acceptable to the Lord than sacrifice.
To punish the just is not good. iii. The assembly of
the wicked have enclosed me. iv. Abraham and Sarah
were old. Hell and destruction are never full. v. He,
you and I (we) will divide this money between us:
Your brother and you (ye) shall have your share of it.
My brother, sister and cousin (they) are gone to Dub-
lin (they) will soon return.

vi. *Verbs may agree with the last of joint Agents.* 162

Verbs often in the singular cohere

With the Agent, next when several appear. X

vii. *It used for Persons & Things* 163

It, as an Agent us'd, may represent

The Person, State or Cause of some event.

viii. *Agents postponed to Neuter Verbs.* 164

Their Agents after Neuter Verbs may stand

With such as Wish, Petition or Command.

ix. *When If Tho &c. are understood.* 165

Verbs too before their Agents may preside

When If and Tho are in the Text implied.

II. Concord between Nouns & Adnouns

i. *Adjectives without any final change.* 166

With Adnouns we no variation find

For ascertaining Number, Case or Kind.

ii. *Adnouns commonly prefixed to Nouns* 167

All Adjectives most frequently at head

Before their corresponding Nouns are read

EXAMPLES.

vi. Sand and salt and a mass of iron is easier to bear
than a Man without understanding. An high look and
a proud heart and the plowing of the wicked is sin.

vii. It was I. It came to pass. It is a fine day.

viii. Seest thou a Man hasty in his temper, of a Fool
there is more hope than of him. Accuse not a servant
lest he curse thee. By humility and the fear of the Lord
are riches and honor and life. x. Hadst thou been there.

i. Thus good man, good woman, good house; good
men, good women, good houses where the adjective
good coalesces with its substantive by mere apposition.

ii. The liberal soul shall be made fat. The merciful
man doeth good to his own soul.

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III. *Adjectives in connexion postponed to Nouns.* 168

Nouns oft in rear their Adjectives present,
Denoting Emphasis or Government.

III. Con. between the Pronoun & Noun

i. *Pronouns agree with their corresponding nouns.* 169

Pronouns and Nouns constructively allied
In Number, Sex and Person coincide.

ii. *Who is male or female ; Which neuter* 170

Who, Whose and Whom are He & She in sex
We Which to Neuters properly annex.

iii. *Antecedents often understood,* [view'd

Who, which & what with all their compounds
Sometimes their corresponding nouns include

iv. *Relatives often replaced by That.* [press'd

The Pronouns who, which, what are oft sup-
Their station too is oft by That possess'd.

v. *That a Relative when it denotes Who.* 173

That is a relative, when in its lieu
The sense may be supplied by which & who.

EXAMPLES.

iii. Solomon the wise: Bring forth fruits meet for
repentance. *Third Concord. R. i.* A virtuous woman is
a crown to her husband ; she layeth her hands to the
spindle; the heart of her husband doth safely trust her:
so that he shall have no need of spoil. ii. Why is life
given to him who is in misery ? whose way is hid, and
whom God hath hedged in. Who is she that looketh
forth in the morning, whose neck is as a tower of ivory
and whom queens praise. There is a fore evil which I
have seen under the sun, namely riches kept for the
owner's hurt. iii. Who [i. e. the man who] steals my
purse steals trash. This is what [i. e. the thing which]
he wanted. iv. & v. The man [whom] I love. He that
[or who] trusteth his own heart is a fool

vii. *Some Pronouns prefixed to Verbs in a series.* [too
Who, which & what with all their compounds
before their Verbs we in construction view.

viii. *Pronominal Adjectives agree in number.* 175
This, that & much with their accordant name
similar number in construction claim.

ix. *This refers to things present, that to things remote.* 176
When This and That to various terms relate,
his, these the last, that, those the former state

x. *Distributive Adjectives have the singular.* 177
The Adjectives Each, Either, Every,
with sing'lar Verbs and Substantives agree.

xi. *Each &c. with plurals of a collective Idea.* 178
Each, either, every with this form dispense,
with plural nouns of some collective sense.

xii. *Either and Each defined.* 179
Either, the other or the one, implies :
Each, both distinctly taken, specifies.

E X A M P L E S.

He, who wants money, wants credit. Virtue, which
most desirable, is neglected. vii. This man, these la-
that horse, those days. Much study is weariness of
dash. Many waters cannot quench love. viii. Some
their bliss in *action*, some in *ease*: *those* call it plea-
and contentment *these*. More rain falls in June
July than in December and January; but it makes
water shew upon the Earth in *these* months than in
ix. The King of Israel and the King of Judah
each on his throne. *Every* tree is known by its fruit.
determine this *either* way is to beg the question.
that *every* twelve years there went forth two ships.
Either of the two. *Each* of the men.

SECT. III.

GOVERNMENT OF NOUNS.

I. *Nouns agree in case.*

Two or more Nouns, referring to the same
A similar Case by Apposition claim.

II. *Nouns of possession in the genitive.*

Possessive nouns, prefix'd to things possess'd
Are always in the Genitive express'd.

III. *Intermediate words with the apostrophized s.*

Of on the last of words which intervene
Between both nouns the apostrophe is seen.

IV. *Possessive Nouns joined by an Hyphen.*

Possessive Nouns we in the naming Case,
Prefix'd to things possess'd, like adjectives trace.

V. *Possessive Pronouns in the Genitive.*

Possessive Pronouns separately plac'd
Without their Nouns the Genitive command.

VI. *The Governing Noun often omitted.*

The word which governs or the noun possess'd
If evidently known is oft suppress'd.

VII. *The Sign omitted and apostrophe retained.*

We to all nouns in final case postpone,
Instead of s, the Apostrophe alone.

E X A M P L E S.

- I. Peter a Servant and Apostle of Jesus Christ. II. The poor Man's wisdom is despised. Abraham's wife was old. III. The King of England's consort. The Duke of York's retinue. IV. A Tale-bearer is not to be trusted. School-Boys are giddy. V. Blessed are the poor in spirit for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. This book is mine. VI. I have been at my Father's who went to the Seller's and from that to St. James's. VII. For Avarice's sake.

GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

disposed to Verbs a naming Case may go
their Agent's state or quality to shew.

Active Verbs govern the Object in the Nom. (a) 187

Verbs actively employ'd the naming Case

With the object acted on at th' end embrace

But Actives govern the Accusative of Pronouns. 188

But personal pronouns in th' objective stand

When after active verbs for th' object plann'd

Pronouns after the Infinitive in the Accusative. 189

The accusing case of personal pronouns too

Must after AM's Infinitive ensue.

Neuter Verbs followed by nouns of a kindred sense 190

A kindred Noun may after Neuters go

Some similar notions with themselves to shew.

EXAMPLES.

i. Wisdom is the principal thing, she is the tree of

life, her ways are ways of pleasantness, and her paths

to peace. Solomon was accounted a wise prince: Da-

vid, his father, was esteemed a man after Gon's own

part. ii. Love God and thy neighbour. Alexander

conquered Darius. (a) iii. My sister loves me, my

brother loves her and I love them both. iv. Though

it took it to be him. Whom think ye me to be? v. I

dreamed a dream. He lived a virtuous life.

(a) This Rule, tho contrary to the established custom of mo-

st Grammars, it has been found necessary to introduce

into the text in conformity with the fundamental principles

of our language; The nouns of which have no variation

in designating that relation, which the Greeks and Romans

expressed by means of the case called the Accusative. In

English both the Subject and Object are denoted by the same

word, namely the Nominative; but are distinguished from each

other by their position or order alone: Thus, in the example,

Alexander is the Subject, which precedes the Verb; and

Darius is the Object placed after the same.

SECT. V.

OF PARTICIPLES

x. *Participles govern the cases of their verbs.* 16

All Participles of the present Tense
The cases of their verbal Roots dispense. 16

ii. *The participle & in the nom. absolute.* 19

A Participle with the naming Case,
In sentences, we absolutely place. 19

iii. *Participles become Nouns.* 19

Participles in ING, like Nouns, attend
With th' article prefixt, and OF at th' end. 19

iv. *Passive Participles become Adjectives.* 19

Past Participles, of all time devoid,
Like adnouns are in government employ'd. 19

EXAMPLES.

i. My brother spends his time in *reading Books*, my father loves him for *improving himself* thus. ii. *The Doors being shut*, Jesus stood in the midst. God from the mount of Sinai, whose grey top shall tremble, *He descending*, will ordain them laws. *Milton*. Solomon was of this mind, and I make no doubt, but he made as wise and true proverbs as any has done since, *He only excepted*, who was a much greater and wiser man than Solomon. *Tillettson's Sermons* i. 53. iii. These are the rules by *the observing of* which you may avoid mistake. Poverty turns our thoughts too much upon *the supplying of* our wants. iv. King George and his *endearing* consort, Queen Charlotte, are a *loving* couple. *Cæsar* was a *learned* man : Cicero more *learned* ; but *Varro* was esteemed the most *learned* among the Romans.

S Y N T A X.

CHAPTER X.

OF THE PARTICLES.

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All Nouns, admitting A or AN, import
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II *THE prefixed to Objects previously spoken of.* 196
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As preconceiv'd, determin'd, or fore-known.

III *A or An applied to the sing.; The to sing. & plur.* 197
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We THE with words in either number read.

IV *A, an before few and great many have plur. n.* 198
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V. *THE prefixed to emphatic Words.* 199
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VI *Nouns without Articles taken in a general sense.* 200
Nouns which no previous articles dispense
Are taken in their most extensive sense.

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I. *A man, a house,* that is any man, any house indistinctly.
II. *The man, the house,* that is some man or house already known or spoken of. III. Thus a man, the man or the men. IV. *A few men, a great many men;* to this may be referred the Adnouns of number, as a thousand years, an hundred pounds. V. *The more I examine it the better I like it. I like this the less than any.* VI. The proper study of mankind is man. Here mankind and man may be substituted for each other without altering the signification.

II. Section of Adverbs.

I. *Adverbs precede Adnouns, and follow Verbs.* 201

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Two Negatives affirmatively mean ;
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All Preposites, which in construction stand,
The Naming case of Substantives command.

II. *Personal and Relative Pronouns in the Acc.* 204

Such Pronouns as admit th' Accusing case,
Must after Preposites the same embrace.

III. *Verbs between the Preposition and Relative.* 205

Some Phrases first the Relative premise ;
Whose Preposition they at th'end comprize.

EXAMPLES.

I. Adverbs have no government ; They are generally placed before adjectives and after verbs, as he made a *very* elegant speech, spoke *very* unaffectedly and was *attentively* heard. II. *Nor* did they *not* perceive the evil plight, *in* which they were, *or* the fierce pains *not* feel. *Milton.*

Prepositions, *Rule 1.* A righteous man walketh *before* the Lord, his eyes are *towards* heaven, Darius was conquered *by* Alexander. II. Go *from* me to her *by* *which* thou art invited. III. This is he, *whom* I have spoken of. We are much at a loss, *whom* civil power belongs to. I'll tell you, *whom* time walks *withal* ; *whom* time trots *withal* ; *whom* time gallops *withal* and, *whom* he standeth *withal*.

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 Without the Preposition *To* may wait.

viii *Prepositions added to Verbs become Adverbs.* 210
 To English Verbs some Prepositions bound
 Are in construction as mere Adverbs found.

E X A M P L E S .

iv My mother, *than whom* none was more tender and affectionate, is dead. Beelzebub, *than whom*, Satan except, none higher sat. *Milton*. But if the pronoun *he* be substituted for the relative *who* in this phrase it must be "None higher sat *than he*" v. Good boys love *to* learn. Bad boys neglect *to* study vi. He made the enemy fly. You dare not do it. vii. Give me the book. Get me some paper. vi. I will write. I shall go. You must stay. You need not stand. He durst not do it. viii. Buonaparte gave over the pursuit of the enemy. He cast up the account.

(*) *Verbs which reject the Preposition To*

The Infinitive without its token <i>To</i>	}
After <i>may, must, shall, will, can, let</i> and <i>do</i>	
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The Particles Nor, As, Than Or, with And, Between like modes and cases always stand.

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iii. *Correspondent conjunctions.* 213

Some Particles, which seem to correspond, Must always to their fellows be postpon'd.

iv. *Whether. Either, Neither precede Nor, Or.* 214

Nor we in phrases after Neither read : But Or to Whether, Either must succeed.

v. *SO corresponding with Nevertheless, Yet, As.* 215

Nevertheless and Yet may follow Though : While So succeeds to As : and As to So

vi. *SO often followed by THAT.* 216

Some phrases That postpon'd to So dispense Denoting some eventual consequence.

E X A M P L E S.

i. You *and* I *and* my father will go to Church. We *as* well as *they* are bound by laws. ii. I will not let thee go *except* thou *blest* me. How long will it be *ere* thou be quiet ? If thou be the son of God. Let him that stands take heed *lest* he fall. *Unless* he wash his flesh. *Though* our outward man *perish*. *Whether* it were I or they. iii. iv. *Neither* the one *nor* the other. *Whether* he be there or not. *Either* James or Peter. v. *Though* I were perfect yet I would not know my soul. Whom *though* I were righteous *nevertheless* would I not answer. Job. c. ix. As a jewel of gold in a Pig's snout so is a fair Woman without discretion. vi. It is so obvious *that* I need not mention it.

CHAPTER XI.

SECT. I.

On Solecisms and Barbarisms.

THE Application of words in concordance or government contrary to the grammatical precepts of a language is denominated a SOLECISM. This appellation LAERTIUS and GELLIUS deduce from SOLI or *Soloe*, a City of Cilicia in Asia Minor, whither some Athenians under the conduct of SOLOON the Salaminian emigrated and settled. Those, in some time after, forgetting the pure phraseology of their native tongue, were by the Greeks called *Solecizers*. SOLECISM is often confounded by modern authors with another term called BARBARISM, a word of Greek extraction also, which originally signified, as STRABO observes, the corrupted vulgar or indelicate pronunciation of that language by Foreigners whom they called Barbarians. Barbarism, in its modern acceptation, denotes the formation and introduction of a new word contrary to the analogy and established laws of a language : or the attaching of some new Idea to a word contrary to its common import and signification : This may be in one word, but two or more are necessary towards constituting a SOLECISM.

THE following collection of enormous Solecisms and barbarous improprieties, forming in themselves a complete system of negative precepts, are chiefly taken from Dr. Louth's critical notes on his English Grammar, and herein arranged according to the number and order of the foregoing Syntactic Rules, to which the annexed figures refer. The necessary corrections are inserted after each improper word in Crotchets : and the Italic letters, subjoined to each phrase, refer to the authors names at the bottom of the page.

Rule

Rule 1. No. 157. The number of the names altogether were [*was*] an hundred and twenty *a*. And Rebecca took goodly raiment which were [*was*] in the house *b*. In one hour so great riches is [*are*] come to nought *c*. If you *was* [*were*] here *d*. I am just now as well as you *was* [*were*] here *e*. Knowing you *was* [*were*] my old master's friend *f*. Thou never *shall* [*shalt*] obtain the bad pretence *g*. Not thou that *flings* [*flingest*] me *h*. These enormous improprieties in the application of *Thou* and *You* have arisen from the false notion, that they are both equivalent in construction as well as sense. But *Thou* is always singular, and as such, applies to the second person singular; whereas *You*, tho' in the polite and familiar style used for a single person, *always* agrees with a plural Verb, for if it were the second singular it would in the above cases be *you are* and not *you was*. "Which rule, if it had been observed a neighbouring Prince would have wanted" &c. Here *which* rule has no verb with which it may agree as the verb *observed* has it for its agent: The sentence therefore should be "If this rule had been observed" &c.

In other sentences the nominative is left out: As our master mentioned another quality, which his servant had discovered in many Yahoos, and to him was wholly unaccountable *i*: Here *was* has no agent, it should be "And *which* to him *was* &c. 159. And restore to that Island that tranquility and repose to which they had been strangers *k*. [It had been a stranger] *Island* cannot be a collective noun and therefore cannot agree with a plural number. All the virtues of mankind to be counted on a few fingers; but *his* [*their*] follies and vices are innumerable. 160. And so *was* [*were*] James and John, who were partners with Simon.

a, b, c. Testament. *d.* Bolingbroke. *e.* Pope. *f.* Addison. *g.* Dryden. *h.* Parnell. *i.* Atterbury. *j.* Swift. *See* Clarendon's life p. 43. *ibid.* his history vol. 1, p. 366. Pope's Works v. VI, 301. &c. &c. *k.* Pope. 1. 5. *m.* Test.

A man may see a metaphor, or an allegory, in a picture, as well as read *them* [or rather read *it*, as the reference is to each separately taken] in a description. *s*, 164. If a man have an hundred sheep, and one of them be gone astray; *doth* he not leave the ninety-nine and *goeth* [*go*] into the mountain, and *seeketh* [*seek*] that which is gone astray *c*. 170. "Our Father, *which* [*who*] art in heaven" This solecism of the neuter relative *which*, instead of *who*, is to be met with in almost every page of King James's Bible. *Who*, instead of going about doing good, *they* [*they* is here superfluous as it is included in the relative *who*] are perpetually intent upon doing mischief *q*. Commend me to an argument *that* [*that* here ought to be *which* depending on against, in which case the pronoun *it* is superfluous] like a stall, there is no fence against *it* *r*. We speak that [*which*] we know & testify that [*which*] we have seen *s*. We speak of that [*which* or *what* without that] is moved *t*. 173 That, though now used for persons as well as for things promiscuously, should be exclusively confined to the latter; "I am the the Lord that [*who*] spreadeth abroad the Earth by myself [*it* should be himself] *x*. The temper of mind [*which*] he was then in *v*. In the posture [*which*] he then lay *w*. This omission of the relative is apt to cause ambiguity and embarrassment; but in the following sentence, the recurrence of the relative, without the specific determination of its antecedent, creates no small perplexity in the sense, "The Earl of Falmouth and Mr. Coventry were rivals, *who* should have most influence with the Duke, *who* loved the Earl best, but thought the other the wiser man, *who* supported Pen, *who* disoblged all the courtiers even against the Earl, *who* contemned Pen, as a fellow of no sense *x*. In short as relatives and conjunctions are the instruments by which, in a connected

series,

n, Addison. *c*, Test. *see also* Jeremiah xxvi. 19. *p*, Test. *passim*. *q*, Tillotson. *r*, Bentley. *s*, Test. *t*, Bacon. *x*, Test. *v*, Addison. *w*, Swift. *x*, Clarendon.

series, the train of thought, the course of reasoning, and the whole progress of the mind are disclosed ; on their right application the accuracy, clearness and perspicuity of sentences principally depend. 175. By *this* means [rather by *these* means] thou shalt have no portion of land y, By *that* means [by *those* means] securing the continuance of God's goodness z. Here Hooker and Shakespeare used the singular ; thus *this* mean, *that* mean. *This* [*these*] nineteen years, I have not seen her. I fancy they are *those* kind [*that* kind or *those* kinds] of Gods a, I am not recommending *these* [*this*] kind of sufferings to your liking b, The following use of the singular pronoun *it*, tho very common, is faulty in the same respect. *It* is *these*, 'tis *they*, 'tis two or three, my Lord, that brought you word c, 177. Let each esteem the other better than *themselves* d, it should be *himself* agreeing with *each*, In proportion as either *are* [*is*] wanting e, Every one of his letters *bear* [*bears*] date after his banishment f, 179. Nadab and Abihu took *either* [or rather *each*] his censer g, They crucified two others with him, on *either* [*each*] side, one h, 186. *Whom* [who] do men say that I am, i, But *whom* [who] say ye, that I am j, *Whom* [who] think ye that I am k, 188. *Who* [whom] should I meet the other night but my old friend l, *Whoever* [whomsoever] I woo, myself would be his wife m, Laying the suspicion upon somebody, I know not *who* [whom] in the country n, 192. The learned Dr. Bently, by subjugating the English to the grammatical rules of a foreign language with which it has no concern, has, in many places, corrupted Milton's Text ; particularly in these sentences

y, Test. z, Atterbury. a, Addison b, Sherlock's *Serm*, c, Shakesp. d, Test. e, Addison.. f, Bently. g, Test. lev. x. see also 1. Kings vii. 15. b, Test. *John* xix. 18, see also 1. Kings x. 19. Revel. xxii. 2. Addison's *Paraphrase* contents of No. 38 i, Test. *Math*. xvi. 13. 15 j, k, Mark viii. 27. 29. see also Luke ix. 18. 20. Acts xiii. 25. l, Spect. m, Shakespeare. n, Swift.

sentences, where the nominative absolute occurs o : Thus, in the example to this rule, instead of *he descending* "The context, says the Doctor, demands that it be *him descending, Illo descendente* in Latin, but in English there is no Ablative " I might, with better reason, says Doctor Lowth, contend that it ought to be *his descending* from the Greek Genitive *autou kat abainontos* : The other phrase, adduced from Tillotson to exemplify the rule, is faulty in the same respect being *him only excepted* in the original. 193. The present Participle, with the Article prefixed and the Preposition subjoined, assumes the nature, form and construction of a Substantive ; and, as such, is susceptible of plurality : For we say the *outgoings* of the morning, the *windings* of the river, the *writings* of the ancients &c. In its application, however, our most celebrated English Writers have committed enormous Solecisms ; Thus in the following phrases, "By the *sending* the light of thy holy Spirit" *p* "By *preaching* of repentance" *q*, "In *mumbling* of the game they dare not bite" *r*, The words *sending, preaching, mumbling*, should be taken either substantively, and then the phrases would be "By the *sending* of the light" "By the *preaching* of repentance" "By the *mumbling* of the Game" or considered and employed as active Participles with the object subjoined, according to rule 191. Thus "By *sending* the light" "By *preaching* repentance" "By *mumbling* the game" 194. In many instances the active Participle is improperly used in a passive sense ; and the past or passive with equal inaccuracy employed actively ; as "His estate is dipped, and is *eating* (eaten) with usury" *s*, "I'll teach you what is *owing* (owen) to the Queen" *t*, "You are too much *mistaken* (mistaking) in this King" "I *mistake*, am *mistaking* denotes I misunderstand : but I am *mistaken* means I am misunderstood. The

4, Milton's Par. Lost, Book VII. 15. ix. 829, 883, 1147. x. 267, 1001. xii. 227. *p*, English Common Prayer. *q*, Id. *r*, Pope. *s*, Spect. *t*, Dryden. *u*, Shakes.

The passive Participle and Preterite of the Verb are often used promiscuously; Thus "He *begun*, he *run*, he *drunk*" are employed instead of "He *began*, he *ran*, he *drank*" The Preterite too is, with no less impropriety, put for the participle passive; Thus, instead of "He has *drunk*, he has *gotten*, he has *fallen*" &c. they say "He has *drunk*, he has *got*, he has *fele*, I, thou he has *wrote*" This Solecism of "he has *wrote*" is used by the Author of the Appendix to Mr. Ashe's Grammar, a book in general use and estimation in most of our Schools, for exemplifying the inflection of irregular Verbs. With equal propriety may he say "He *seen*, he *given*, he *known* or he has *known*, he has *saw* he has *gave*" But that the former impure and corrupt phrases I have *wrote* &c. are grown familiar to our ears by their frequent use.

196. "Who breaks a Butterfly upon a wheel" *It* should be *the* wheel as a well known instrument of death. 197. "A good character should be employed as a means of doing further good" *or*, "That compares a ragged coin to a tattered colours" *x*, In both these phrases the Indefinite Article is improperly applied to plural Nouns. As also in the following tho' countenanced by Doctor Lowth, "A many children" *y*, "A many thousand French" *z*, "how many a message (rather how many messages) would he send" *a*, "many *one* there be" *b*, is a gross vulgarism. 200. "God hath given reason to a man (to man taken for mankind) to be a light unto him" *c*, 201. Too many adverbs should be avoided: as "how much *farther* the reformation of this degenerate age is *almost* *utterly* to be despaired of" *d*. Adjectives are in properly employed as adverbs as, "I can never think so mean (meanly) of him" *e* "He behaved conformable (conformably) to that example" *f*, "It

c, Pope. *m*, Atterbury. *x*, Addison. *y* *z*, Shakesp. *a*, South. *b* Test. *c*, Hobbs. *d*, Tillotson. *e*, Bentley. *f*, Sprat. Sermon 6.

If one Author had spoken nobler and loftier (more nobly and loftily) than another ^g, "Excellent (excellently) well" ⁿ "Indifferent (indifferently) well" ⁿ, some have inelegantly placed the Adverb before the Verb, as, "I hope I *not* offend" ⁱ, "She *not* denies it" instead of offend not, denies not. 202. I *earnest* by *no* (by any) means allow it ⁱ, Nor (or) take no shape nor project of affection ^k, 204. Some Writers inelegantly separate the Preposition from its Noun in order to connect different Prepositions with the same word; this is an impropriety which should not be admitted except in forms of Law; thus, "To suppose the Zodiac and Planets to be efficient *of* and antecedent *to* themselves." ⁱ, 205. "We are much at a loss *what* (which) civil power belongs *to*" ^m, "Who (whom) do you speak *to*," "Who (whom) servest thou *under*" ⁿ, 206. Should a personal Pronoun be here substituted for the relative *who* it would be in the Nominative as, "Satan except, none higher *than* he."

208. The Verbs of acquisition are To Give, Bestow, Procure, Get, Leave and Send: Fetch, Borrow, Carry, Do, Make, Raise and Lend: Put, Cost, Deliver, Answer, Teach and Sing: Appoint, Advance, Tell, Sell, Provide and Bring. The Preposition *To* is omitted after the Adnoun *like*, as like him, like me, *whom* art thou like in thy goodness? The Prepositions *in*, *at*, *on*, *for* &c. before nouns expressive of Distance, Time and Dimension are often understood, as, this day, the next year, last month, he walketh a mile, instead of *on* this day, *in* the next year, *in* the last month, *for* a mile. Thus also ten thousand fathom (or rather fathoms) deep, about an hundred pound (pounds) weight, is deep *by* ten thousand fathoms, about the weight of an hundred pounds and not pound or fathom in the singular, as Dr. Lowth contrary to his usual precision makes them by a special rule.

^g, Bentley. ^k, Shakspeare. ⁱ, Dryden. ^j, Bentley. ^m, Locke & Shakspeare.

210. Prepositions are often improperly applied one for another thus " Upon such occasions as fell into (under) their cognizance o, " That variety of factions into (in) which we are still engaged " p, " In compliance to (with) some persons " The wisest Princes need not think it any diminution to (of) their greatness derogation to, (from) their sufficiency to rely upon counsel" r The particle *a* before English Participles is of Celtic Origin as *a* *g* sometimes contracted into *a* still in Irish denotes *at, with, on, in, &c.* It is prefixed to the Infinitive of Verbs for forming the present Participle thus *a g imheacht, a g or a teacht, a g or a fialhal or fialval, a g or a fadhach or fiach &c.* are literally *a* or *at going, a* or *at coming, a* or *at walking, a* hunting &c. Dr. Wallis therefore was right, notwithstanding Lowth's opinion to the contrary, in supposing this Particle to be equivalent to *at*.

From the Prepositions *of, on, upon, with, in &c.* subjoined to the the Adverbs *here, there, where,* have arisen a species of amphibious words assuming the nature and construction of Pronouns. These are deservedly discontinued except in the formal stile of the Law. For " They (authors) have of late, tis true, reformed the gouty joints and darning-work of *whereunto's whereby's thereof's therewith's &c.* by which compleated periods are so curiously strung or hooked on, one to another, according to the long-spun manner of the Bar or Pulpit. t, 211. When the qualities of different things are compared, the latter Noun is not governed by the conjunction *than* or *as*, for a Conjunction has no government of Cases ; but agrees with the Verb, or is governed by the Verb or Preposition, expressed or understood. As, " Thou art wiser than I " i. e. *than I am.* " You think him handsomer than (you think) me " " And you love him better than (you love) me " Thus in all other instances, if you compleat the sentence by the part which is understood, the Case of the latter Noun

will be detetmined : As "Plato observes, that God geotrizizes ; and the same thing, was observed before by a wiser man *than* he ; that is *than* he was " It was well expressed by Plato; but more elegantly by Solomon *than* him " that is *than* by him.

213. 214. 215 & 216. EITHER improperly used instead of OR ; As " Can the fig-tree bear olive berries either (or) a vine figs ? " *u*. NEITHER sometimes understood or improperly included in its correspondent OR ; As " Simois nor Xanthus shall be wanting there " *v*. After NEITHER or improperly used instead of nor ; As " Neither capable of pleasing the understanding or (nor) the imagination " *w*. NEITHER put for nor ; As " Neither in this world *neither* (nor) in the world to come " *x*. So As for So THAT ; As " This computation being *so* easy and trivial *as* (that) it is a shame to mention it " *y*. As instead of *that* ; As " Such a son *as* (that) all men hail me happy " *z*. As put for the relative *who*, *which*, or *that* ; As " The Duke did not behave with that loyalty *as* (with which) he ought to have done " *a*. " Securing to yourselves a Succession of able and worthy men *as* (who) may adorn this place " *b*. THAT put for *as* ; thus " Such sharp replies *that* (as) cost him his life " *c*. Who improperly put instead of *as* ; As " There was no man so sanguine *who* did not (as not to) apprehend some ill consequence from the late charge " *d*. As improperly omitted : Thus " They are so bold (as) to pronounce " *e*. " I must be so just (as) to own " *f*. But employed for *than*, as the full moon was no sooner up *but* (than) he privately opened the gate of Paradise *g*. Too improperly prefixed to *that* ; as whose characters are *too* profligate *that* the management of them should be of any consequence *h*. Too before *than* ; as " You that are a step higher than

a

u, Test. James III. 12. see also Luke VI. 41. 42. xv. 8. and Phil. III. 12. *v*, Dryden. *w*, Addison. *x*, Test. *y*, Swift. *z*, Milton. *a*, Clarendon. *b*, *id*. *c*, Clarendon. *d*, Swift. *e*, *id*. *f*, Addison. *g*, *id*. *h*, Swift.

a Philosopher, a Divine; yet have too much *grace* and wit *than* to be a Bishop *is*. So applied before. As "If the apportioning of Penalties to crimes be *not* to properly a consideration of Justice *but rather* (as) prudence in the Law-giver." *is*. Who is improperly applied as an Adjective in the phrase "*We are we*". The impropriety is not less in the phrase "*Who is me*". Where *me* is contrary to rule 187 placed in the Accusative after the neuter Verb *is*. It should be "*Who is to me*".

The Norman Barbarisms *Methinks methinks*, *Methought methought*, *me seem*, *seemeth him* &c. should be scrupulously avoided; so should the phrase "*Well is him*" which was originally used by the Translators of the Bible, instead of "*Well is it for him*" or "*Well is he*", as the Translator afterwards corrected it: 'Tho' the same Doctor Lewis supposed this last to be "Neither Saxon nor English". But is not *he is well* good English? If *well is he* must be equally good and grammatical. In all places alluded to *well is he* is equivalent to "Happy (in Hebrew *Shalom* in Greek *Eulakias*) is he that dwells with a Wise understanding".

We shall conclude with a few examples of Solecisms in the application of the *Modes* and *Tenses* with respect to each other.

- "Some, who *are* depths of eloquence *have* said
- "In this un navigable stream *were* drown'd" *m* Dry
- "Proceeds *me* life, which *did* not you prolong.
- "The world *has* *heard* many an idle song" *l* Pope
- "His portion'd stais, apprentice'd orphans be, *n*
- "The young wife labour and the old who *rest*" *l* Pope
- "Great Queen of arms, whose favor Tydeus won, *n*
- "As thou *defendest* the Sire, defend the Son" *l* Pope

i, Pope. *k* Tillot. *l* Shakes. *l*, Swift. *m* In this line it should be *we* or *have been* drown'd or in the foregoing line *had* drown'd. *n*, Here it ought to be, *had not you rest* ed, or *would want* *i*, Who labour'd and who rest, should be *defended* or *did defend* &c.

SECT. II.

A PARSING PRAXIS,

Or Grammatical Resolution.

As the People were in expectation, and as all Men mused in their hearts of John, whether he were the Christ, or not; John answered, saying unto them all: I indeed baptize you with Water; but one mightier than I cometh, the latchet of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose; he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost and with Fire.

Luke iii. 15. 16.

GRAMMATICAL RESOLUTION.

As here is, not according to Dr. Louth a Conjunct. but an *equiv.* equivalent to while, for the definition &c. of which see par 8. 137. 201. in the preceding Grammar. The an-
 th. definite 16. 134. 196. People a Subst. common,
 gen. sing. numb. nom. case and first declens. r 11 22
 27 33 48 53 and is the agent to the Verb were, were
 Verb 14 neut. voice. 94 Indic. mode 100 past time 106
 Conj. 97 131 plur. numb. third person 92 effected
 the collective Noun people by r 159. In a Prop. 17 138
 expectation a Subst. 11 common 23 neut. gen. 29 sing.
 33 nom. case 48 first decl. 53 governed by the Prep.
 1203 And a Conjunct. 19 uniting the foregoing
 were with the following Verb caused by r 211 As an
 a: before, All an Adj. 12 166 set before the Subst. by
 167 Men a Subst. common, masc. gen. plur. numb.
 case, fourth decl. 11 23 26 34 41 56 Mused a Verb
 100 Dr. Louth makes it, but neut. voice, 94 Indic.
 100 past time 105 first Conj. 130 agreeing in num.
 person with its agent men by r 157: In as test Their
 nominal Adj. agreeing in num. &c. with men 109:
 a Subst. com. neut. gen. plur. numb. nom. case first
 decl.

Now when all the People were baptized, it came to pass, that, Jesus also being baptized and praying, the Heaven was opened, and the Holy Ghost descended in a bodily shape, like a Dove, upon him; and lo! a Voice from Heaven, saying: This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased.

Luke iii. 21. 22.

GRAMMATICAL RESOLUTION

decl. governed by the Prep. In 203: Of a Prep. John, a Subst. proper 24 masc. gen. sing. numb. nom. case, first decl. governed by Of 203: Whether a Conjunct. he, a Pron. 13 personal 37 58 masc. gen. 27 third person sing. 65, first decl. 71: were a Verb neut. from am &c. as bef. of the conditional past tense, governed by the Conjunct. whether, 21 agreeing with the nom he in number and person as its agent by 157; The, a def. art. as bef. Christ a Subst. prop. masc. gen. sing. numb. nom. case, first decl. after the Verb were 186: or a disjunctiv. Co junct. corresponding with whether 214: not an Adv. 28 37 201: John, as bef. answer a Verb active 93; Ind. mode, past, sing. numb. third person first conjug. agreeing with the agent John in the nom. by 15 saying a Participle of the pres. time formed from the Verb say 15 120, referring to its Subst. John. unto a Preposition them a Pron. 13 personal 58 third pers. plur. 65 first decl. accus. case and governed by the Prep. unto by 204: all, as bef. I, a Pron. pers. first pers. sing. first decl. nom. case indeed an Adv. baptize a Verb act. first conjug. Ind. mode pres. time agreeing with its agent I in num. & pers. by 15 you a Pron. sec. pers. plur. first decl. 71 accus. case representing the object of the Verb baptize, 188: with a Prep. water a Subst. com. neut. gen. sing. numb. nom. case first decl. governed by with 203: but a Conjunct. disjunctive one a pronominal Adj. referring to person understood, nom. case, third pers. and sec. decl. mightier an Adj. of the comparative

comparative degree from mighty and referring to one 78
80. 166. 178. than comparative Conjunc. connecting one
with I. 2. 1. I a Pron. agreeing with am understood 157.
some a Verb neut. agreeing with one 14. 94. 100. 105.
 115. 117. 132. 157. *the latchet a Subst. &c.* 11. 22 23
 33 50 53 *and Object to the Verb unloose* 187. *of a Prep.*
 17. *whose a Pron. rel. first decl. referring to the Antec. one*
and agreeing with it in gend. and pers. 13 58 60 71 169
 170. *gen. case gov. by shoes* 184: *shoes a Subst. and gov.*
by of 203: *I am a Verb &c. agreeing with I* 157: *not*
worthy an Adj. &c. to a Prep. 17: *unloose Verb act. &c.*
infin. mood gov. by to 207: *he shall a Verb neut. &c.* 14
 94 100 *agreeing with he* 157: *baptize Verb act. inf. m.*
gov. by shall 208: *you with the holy an Adj. &c. ghost*
a Subst. &c. nom. gov. by with 203: *and with face a Sub.*
&c. gov. by with 203.

Now when all the People were *as bef.* 159 &c. *bap-*
tized a pass. Part. formed from baptize as bef. 119 121 130
 163: *it a Pron.* 65 72: *came a Verb agreeing with it* 157
 163: *to pass a Verb inf. gov. by to* 207: *that a Pron. ta-*
ken conjunctively, Jesus a Sub. &c. being a pres. Part. 119
 120: *baptized a pass. Part. as bef. and praying a pres.*
Part. from pray 119 120: *Jesus being baptized and pray-*
ing is the Nom. absolute 192: *The Heaven a Sub. &c. was a*
Verb from be. opened a participial Adj. from open 194:
and the holy ghost descended a Verb &c. agr. with holy
ghost 157: *in a an indef. Art.* 193 197: *bodily an Adj.*
 &c. 167: *shape a Sub. &c.* 200: *to a defective Verb equi-*
valent to behold imper. mood, agrees with thou or ye 157:
a voice a Sub. agent to came understood 157: *from a Prep.*
heaven a Sub. &c. gov. by from 203: *saying as bef. agree-*
ing with voice 166: *this a Pron. def. agreeing in the sing.*
with person understood 175: *is a Verb &c. agreeing with*
this 157: *my a pron. Adj. beloved a participial Adj.* 194:
son a Sub. &c. nom. case following is 186: *in whom a Pro-*
noun relative as bef. acc. gov. by in 204: *I am well an Adv.*
 18 137 201: *pleased a participial Adj. from the Verb*
please 119 122 *and applied like an Adj. by apposition to the*
Pronoun I by rules 168 194.

100 ORTHOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER XII. SECT. I.

THE ALPHABET.

Rom. char.	Their various acceptations exemplified.				Ital. char.
I.	II.	III.	IV.		
A.	bat,	bar,	ball <i>aw</i>	bate. <i>ce</i>	A
B.	band,	debt <i>s</i>	limb <i>s</i> ,	subtle <i>s</i> .	B
C.	card,	cells <i>s</i> ,	chair <i>sch</i> ,	ocean <i>sh</i> .	C
D.	dread,	pass'd <i>t</i>	grandeur	soldier <i>j</i> .	D
E.	ba,	bear <i>ce</i> ,	beer <i>ce</i> ,	her <i>u</i> .	E
F.	fear,	hereof,	calf,	of <i>v</i> .	F
G.	god,	george <i>edg</i> ,	laugh <i>f</i> .	light <i>s</i> .	G
H.	hand,	while,	heir <i>s</i> ,	rhubarb <i>s</i> .	H
I.	bit,	bite <i>ci</i> ,	shire <i>ce</i> ,	sir <i>u</i> .	I
J.	jet,	jet,	jet	jet.	J
K.	king,	stick	knack <i>s</i> ,	knave <i>s</i> .	K
L.	law,	million,	calms <i>s</i> .	psalms <i>s</i> .	L
M.	man,	accompt <i>n</i> ,	hymn.	lamb.	M
N.	net,	king,	change,	condemn <i>s</i> .	N
O.	not,	note,	move <i>oo</i> ,	wolfe <i>u</i> .	O
P.	pen,	phlegm <i>s</i> ,	psalm <i>s</i> ,	empty <i>s</i> .	P
Q.	queen,	picquet <i>k</i> ,	antique <i>k</i> ,	cirque.	Q
R.	rob,	hard,	ward.	warm.	R
S.	sin,	rags <i>s</i> ,	passion <i>sh</i> ,	vision <i>sh</i> .	S
T.	tell,	satety <i>s</i> ,	nation <i>sh</i> ,	often <i>s</i> .	T
U.	but,	bull,	blue,	busy <i>i</i> .	U
V.	van,	vane,	vend,	vault.	V
W.	win,	cow <i>ou</i> ,	two <i>oo</i> ,	wrath <i>s</i> .	W
X.	vexes,	xerxes <i>s</i> ,	exist <i>gs</i> ,	beaux <i>s</i> .	X
Y.	yet,	yard,	lynx, <i>i</i> ,	rhyme <i>ci</i> .	Y
Z.	zeal,	buzz,	azure <i>sh</i> ,	render-	Z

vousst.

Rom. a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

Italic. a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.

N.B. The Roman Letter *s* subjoined to Words in the above Scheme denotes the Italic Letter in the foregoing word to be silent.

ORTHOGRAPHY 101

The ALPHABET ANALOGICALLY ARRANGED

Pres. char.	Organic class. of each	Proposed char.	English examp.	French examp.	Num.
A	short gutt. vowel.	a	bat	patte	1
À	long guttural v	ā	arm	arme	2
Ä	broad guttural v	au	hall	manche	3
Ä	tender guttural v	æ	bare	mere	4
E	long guttural v	e	beer	pire	5
E	short guttural v	ē	best	belle	6
I	short guttural v	i	bit	fiscal	7
I	long guttural v	ei	bite	voyez	8
O	long guttural v	œ	bore	corps	9
O	short guttural v	o	not	cotte	10
U	short guttural v	u	but	bauf	11
U	broad guttural v	u	bull	poule	12
U	long guttural v	eu	blue	mou	13
H	aspir. consonant	h	hero	heros	14
B	flat lab. conson.	b	banish	bannir	15
P	sharp labial c	p	pope	pape	16
F	flat labial c	f	fail	fallir	17
V	sharp labial c	v	veal	veau	18
W	semi labial c	w	wish	souhait	19
D	flat lingual c	d	dance	danse	20
T	sharp lingual c	t	tabie	table	21
Th	flat ling. asp. c	dh	this	wanting	22
Th	sharp ling. asp. c	th	theme	theme	23
Z	flat lingual c	z	zeal	zele	24
S	sharp lingual c	s	salt	jel	25
Zh	flat ling. asp. c	z	azure	wanting	26
Sh	sharp ling. asp. c	s	passion	wanting	27
Q	flat palatials c	q	queen	quoi	28
K	sharp palatials c	k	clerk	clerc	29
G	flat palatials c	g	great	grand	30
J	sharp palatials c	j	jet	adjectif	31
Y	sharp palatials c	y	yet	aveul	32
L	lingual liquid c	l	law	la loi	33
R	lingual liquid c	r	rank	range	34
M	naso lab. liq. c	m	mark	marc	35
N	naso ling. liq. c	n	nose	nez	36

SECT. II.

Of the Letters.

This Language fix and twenty Letters frame ;
Which *Vowels* and *Consonants* Grammarians name.

Five *Vowels* only, to the English Tongue,
With one and twenty *Consonants* belong.

Vowels are Characters used to denote
Pure, simple sounds, protruded from the throat.

A *Consonant* is with a *Vowel's* aid

By th' organs of Articulation made.

EXPLANATION.

The Art of embodying Ideas or "of painting speech and speaking to the eyes" by means of a few alphabetical Characters, is of such high antiquity, and the early history of ancient nations so enveloped in fable, and obscured by fiction, that it is difficult to ascertain, at this remote period of time, to whom mankind is indebted for that inestimable invention.

The Chinese, whose advancement in delineating their ideas by arbitrary signs is not much superior to the rude attempts of the more modest Mexicans, assert, that writing was invented by their first Monarch Fohi, who lived 2950 years before Christ, and wrote a book called *Texim* in that language. But, of all the ancient nations, the Phenicians seem to have the most positive pretensions to this art: As it is universally allowed, upon the testimony of the Greeks themselves, that Cadmus the son of Agenor king of that country, introduced the Phenician alphabet of sixteen letters into Greece, about 16 centuries before the Christian Era. SANCHEZ NIATHO, who wrote his Phenician history about 1400 years before Christ, informs us, that one THEAUT, a Phenician Prince who lived in that country about 2000 years before the Incarnation invented letters; This

testimony

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Vowels.

The simple sounds A, E, I, O and U	
Display these vocal Characters to view.	5
Both <i>Te</i> and <i>We</i> as <i>Consonants</i> are seen,	
When they a word or syllable begin.	6
But <i>Y</i> like <i>I</i> and <i>We</i> like <i>U</i> we found	
At th' end or middle of a syllable found.	7
As <i>Diphthongs</i> and as <i>Triphthongs</i> Vowels attend,	
When two or three in coalition blend.	8
<i>Diphthongs</i> we proper and improper call,	
Enumerated twenty-nine in all.	9
Schoolmen as proper <i>Diphthongs</i> such expound,	
Whose Vowels coalesce, yet clearly found.	10
Improperly those Vowels coalesce,	
Whose former Vowels we in sound suppress.	11

EXPLANATION.

testimony is further supported by the authority of his translator *Philo* of *Byblus*, and also by *Lucan*, *Curtius*, *Porphyry*, *Pliny* and many other respectable writers of antiquity, whose unprejudiced relations deserve great credit. To this we may add that, as their great progress in civilization highly qualified the Phenicians for such curious discoveries, their extensive commerce rendered it more immediately necessary for them to study, analyse and decompound languages for facilitating their intercourse with foreign nations.

From the Phenician alphabet, which originally contained only 13 sounds, were derived the Punic or Carthaginian, the Hyperborean or Scythian mentioned by Plato, the Celtic, the ancient Hebrew or Samaritan and Pelasgic. From the Punic were framed the Sicilian, Maltese &c. From the Scythian sprung the ancient Tartarian, Servian mentioned by St. Cyril; Armenian &c. From the Celtic arose the Ibero-Celtic, Gallo-Celtic or Aremoric, Brito-Celtic or Welsh, Scoto-Celtic or Erse and Hiberno-Celtic or Irish of 17 letters. From the ancient Hebrew of 14 sounds descended the square

Sounds of each Vowel exemplified.

Four sounds to <i>A</i> are usually assign'd As you in <i>fat, bar, bare</i> and <i>ball</i> may find.	12
In <i>E</i> two simple sounds we only hear, Which are exemplified in <i>bet</i> and <i>beer</i> .	13
We <i>I</i> , and <i>Y</i> when as a Vowel found, Like <i>bite, rhyme, bit</i> and also <i>system</i> found.	14
We in the Vowel <i>O</i> six sounds survey, As <i>not, nor, note, move, wolfe</i> and <i>love</i> display.	15
<i>U</i> yields three sounds as <i>butt</i> with <i>blue</i> and <i>bull</i> . <i>U</i> in the last we found like <i>O</i> in <i>wooll</i> .	16

Words exemplifying the Diphthongs.

<i>Gain, Fraud, and Gay. Larv, Dear, Heir, Yeoman, Due,</i> <i>Key, Chief, Goat, Toil, Oyl, Deuce, School, Gout & New,</i>	17
<i>Cow, Quart, Guide, Poniard, Quote, Bay, Aerie, Doe,</i> Will with <i>Oeconomy</i> these Diphthongs shew.	18
In <i>Eye, Quail, View, Queen, Beauty, Bucy</i> and <i>Quay,</i> <i>Lieu, Quote</i> and <i>Queen</i> ten Triphthongs we survey.	19

Consonants.

To <i>Consonants</i> three classes are assign'd, The <i>Semi-vowel Mute</i> and <i>Liquid</i> kind.	20
<i>Mutes</i> such unsocial <i>Consonants</i> we call, As void of <i>Vowels</i> yield no sound at all.	21
<i>Consonants</i> are as <i>Semi-Vowel</i> found, Which when alone yield an imperfect sound.	22

EXPLANATION.

square Chaldaic introduced into Judea by Esdras and still used in Hebrew Bibles, round Hebrew, and Rabbinical running hand Hebrew Alphabets of 22 letters. The Chaldaic degenerated into the Estrangelo or ancient Syriac used about three centuries before Christ, and Aramean, Mendeian, Frishiito or common Syriac Alphabet: From the Chaldaic also proceeded the Arabian Alphabets Coptic or Oriental and African or Occidental of 28 letters, whence sprung the Persian of 32 the Siamcic

Such are as <i>Liquids</i> class'd, which purely glide, And next in sound to <i>Vowels</i> are ally'd.	23
Such a strong sound is by a double made, As may be by two simple sounds display'd.	24
These from th' affected organs we, in fine, Name <i>Lingual, Labial, Nasal, Palatine.</i>	25
<i>Mutes Semi-Vowels Liquids and double Consonants</i>	
<i>B, P, F, W, D, T, G, K</i> and <i>Q,</i> With <i>G</i> when hard the Mutes discloseto view.	27
<i>H, F, J, G, Z, X</i> and also <i>S,</i> The semi-vocal Consonants express.	28
<i>L, M, N, R,</i> the Liquid sounds convey, While <i>X</i> the <i>J</i> and double sounds display:	29
Obsequious <i>S</i> is to no rank confin'd, But as an humble slave to an assign'd.	30
<i>Divided according to the Organs of Formation.</i>	
<i>B, P, F, V,</i> and <i>W,</i> for labials pass, <i>M, N,</i> we with <i>N-G,</i> as Nasals class.	31
<i>D, T, Z, X, J, L, G,</i> soft and <i>S,</i> The Lingual or the Dental tribe express.	32
<i>C, G</i> when hard, <i>K, Q</i> and <i>R,</i> define, Those sounds called Cuttural or Palatine.	33

EXPLANATION.

Siamese of 37. Bengalese of 21. Shungskrit of 50 and Turkish of 33 letters. From the Pelasgic of 16 letters were derived the Umbrian, Samnitic and Tuscan of 13 and the Ionic-Greek of 16 letters which gave birth to the common Greek of 24, the Coptic of 32, Ethiopic of 102, Muscovite of 43, and Roman of 22 sounds. From the Roman were deduced the Italian of 20, French of 23, Spanish of 27, Dutch of 26, Scandinavian or Gothic of 26, German of 24, and Anglo-Saxon or English of 26 letters each.

Mr. Kenrick says, that we have only 11 distinct species

<i>B</i> silent oft with <i>m</i> and <i>t</i> we find, When both are in one Syllable combin'd.	34
<i>B</i> silent too in Subtle we survey, Tho' different Syllables <i>b</i> <i>t</i> display.	35
<i>C</i> always doth the sound of <i>K</i> prefer Before <i>a</i> , <i>e</i> , <i>u</i> , <i>l</i> and also <i>r</i> .	36
But before <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> or <i>y</i> when found Like hissing <i>S</i> we generally sound.	37
<i>C</i> too is hard like <i>K</i> pronounc'd at th' end, But soft like <i>f</i> if silent <i>e</i> attend.	38
<i>G</i> like <i>b</i> in foreign words is seen And like <i>ph</i> in words from French brought in.	39
<i>G</i> assumes the force of <i>t-f-h</i> As <i>chance</i> , <i>change</i> , <i>church</i> , <i>attach</i> , <i>archbishop</i> , <i>reach</i>	40
<i>C</i> 'fore <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> , if other Vowels succeed, Postpon'd to th' accent like <i>ph</i> we read.	41
<i>D</i> to its kindred <i>t</i> must oft give place, As we in many Participles trace.	42
<i>F</i> 's power is only once usurp'd by <i>v</i> , As in the Preposition <i>of</i> you see.	43
<i>O</i> hard 'fore <i>a</i> , <i>e</i> , <i>u</i> , <i>h</i> , <i>r</i> we sound, And soft like <i>j</i> 'fore <i>e</i> , <i>i</i> , <i>y</i> when found.	44
<i>G</i> postpon'd to <i>a</i> , or <i>u</i> is mute, <i>G</i> h in words for <i>f</i> is often put.	45
<i>G</i> h for <i>k</i> in <i>Hough</i> , <i>Lough</i> , <i>Shough</i> ensues, <i>G</i> h in <i>burgh</i> for <i>g</i> alone we use.	46

EXPLANATION.

species of articulate sounds. Mr. Harris makes them 20 Sheridan 28, Wilkins and Holder 33; which by contraction, prolongation and composition are encreased to 36. For the representation of which we have only 26 distinct characters. The various combinations of 24 letters even without any repetition amounts, according to Tacquets calculation, to no fewer than 620,448,401, 733,299,439,360; a number infinite to human conception and more than sufficient to express all the sounds that ever were articulated by man.

O R T H O G R A P H Y. 107

G ^h fore <i>t</i> is always mute at th' end, Except in draught, where both for <i>f</i> attend.	47
Initial G'fore <i>n</i> is silent met :	
And G'fore final <i>m</i> or <i>n</i> when set.	48
H silent, honor, hospital and heir, Hour, honest, humble, hostler, herb, prefer And foreign words with <i>h</i> succeeding <i>r</i> .	}
J sounds like <i>ge</i> or <i>edge</i> : <i>K</i> , <i>L</i> , <i>M</i> , <i>N</i> Retain their sound, except when silent seen.	50
P oft is mute in van and rear of words ; P join'd to <i>h</i> the force of <i>f</i> affords.	51
Q e'er embracing his fond consort <i>u</i> , Nearly alli'd to <i>k</i> in sound we view.	52
Initial <i>r</i> displays a stronger sound Than when at th' end or in the middle sound.	53
In final <i>re</i> without th' accented stress We <i>r</i> , as if subjoin'd to <i>e</i> , express.	54
S hard we found when <i>s</i> in van we find ; Or to <i>f</i> , <i>k</i> , <i>p</i> , <i>t</i> , <i>th</i> subjoin'd.	55
Tis also hard with words in double <i>ff</i> , And words which <i>as</i> , <i>is</i> , <i>ous</i> or <i>us</i> possess.	56
But <i>as</i> , <i>was</i> , <i>has</i> , <i>is</i> , <i>his</i> excepted here With final <i>f</i> pronounc'd like <i>z</i> appear, And <i>e</i> 'fore <i>u</i> with plural <i>f</i> in rear.	}

E X P L A N A T I O N.

For rendering our Alphabet complete, 1st. the numbers of characters should be exactly equal to the number of simple sounds in our language. 2^{dly}. The same should never be represented by different characters. 3^{dly} The small and capital letters should as in Hebrew &c be exactly alike. 4^{thly}. In the Orthography of a word no letter should be inserted but what may be found absolutely necessary for conveying an exact idea of its pronunciation. 5^{thly}. The name of each letter should strictly correspond with its sound, By applying those few axioms to our language, which could be easily done even without the invention or introduction of any new character, many obvious advantages would accrue to the rising generation.

<i>S</i> after other Consonants if found,	
Besides <i>f, k, p, t</i> like <i>z</i> we found.	58
<i>S</i> final after <i>e</i> like <i>z</i> is plann'd	
Except <i>f, k, p, t</i> 'fore <i>e</i> should stand.	59
Both <i>mis</i> , accented <i>dis</i> and final <i>five</i> ;	
<i>Sory</i> and <i>some</i> , we with sharp <i>s</i> perceive.	60
Should <i>s</i> between two vowels intervene	
<i>S</i> like <i>zh, sh</i> or <i>z</i> is seen.	61
Prefix to <i>s</i> should consonants precede,	
<i>S</i> like <i>sh</i> before <i>i-on</i> we read,	62
<i>T</i> as a final and initial too	
We always pure, like <i>t</i> in <i>tablet</i> view.	63
<i>Ti</i> sounds like <i>shi</i> 'fore <i>on</i> and <i>al</i> at th' end,	
Except an <i>s</i> should previously attend.	64
<i>Th</i> when join'd and as initials known,	
Is aspirated as in <i>think</i> or <i>throne</i> .	65
<i>This, that, the, thou, then, they, thy, thither, there,</i>	
<i>Though, thus</i> and compounds here excepted are.	66
<i>Th</i> at th' end we mostly aspirate,	
Beneath, booth, with its three exceptions state.	67
<i>Th</i> an aspirated sound command;	
When consonants before or after stand.	68

EXPLANATION.

Notwithstanding the failure of the various schemes proposed by Lodwick, Ramus, Sir Charles Smith, Secretary to Queen Elizabeth, Dr. Gill, Charles Butler, the celebrated Milton, Bishop Wilkins and many other modern Philosophers for amending the Alphabet and accomodating its characters to the pronunciation: yet in page 101, I have humbly ventured to offer the outlines of another simple, easy and practicable plan, not indeed with the confident expectation of its being implicitly adopted, for in an attempt of a similar nature the Roman Emperor Claudius Cesar was formerly disappointed, but with the hope of its being instrumental in exciting the attention of the Abecedarian society and the learned members of the British and Irish Universities to a subject of such national importance.

In English words <i>th</i> , whenever found	
Between two vowels, soft we always found.	69
But in these words adduc'd from Greece and Rome,	
<i>Th</i> an aspirated sound assume.	70
<i>Th</i> the single sound of <i>t</i> in <i>Thames</i>	
<i>Thyme</i> , <i>Thomas</i> , <i>Asthma</i> too and <i>Phthisic</i> claims.	71
Xending syllables with <i>th</i> ' accented stresses,	
Is sounded hard, like <i>k</i> prefix'd to <i>s</i> .	72
But <i>x</i> before accented syllables found	
Which in the van are with a voice crown'd	}
We like <i>G</i> hard prefix'd to <i>x</i> must found.	
<i>x</i> too we sometimes into <i>s</i> transpose	
Exemplified in <i>Xenophon</i> and <i>Beaux</i> .	74
<i>Z</i> after vowels with <i>th</i> ' accented stresses,	
And 'fore <i>ier</i> , <i>ure</i> , we like <i>zh</i> express.	75

Orthographical Axioms.

<i>F</i> , <i>L</i> and <i>S</i> , in monosyllables laid,	
Are double, after single vowels made.	76
<i>Of</i> , <i>if</i> , <i>as</i> , <i>is</i> , <i>has</i> , <i>was</i> , <i>thus</i> , <i>us</i> and <i>yes</i> ,	
All monosyllables shew with single <i>s</i> .	77
<i>Add</i> , <i>butt</i> and <i>ebb</i> , <i>buzz</i> , <i>egg</i> with <i>odd</i> and <i>err</i> ,	
All <i>th</i> ' other doubled consonants prefer.	78
From monosyllables, in compounds view'd,	
One of their double letters we exclude.	79
In words with double <i>l</i> one <i>l</i> suppress,	
<i>Less</i> when you add, or <i>ly</i> , or <i>ful</i> , or <i>ness</i> .	80
All others doubled, double still attend,	
On adding <i>less</i> , <i>ly</i> , <i>ful</i> and <i>ness</i> to <i>th</i> ' end.	81

EXPLANATION.

EXAMPLES to such of the above Rules as are not sufficiently illustrated in the Alphabet page 108 which see. Rule 54 *Sabre*, *lucre*, *massacre* pron. *sabur*, *lucur*, *mas-sacur*. 58 *Robs*, *Gods*, *damns* pron. *robz* &c. 63 *Base* *obese* *precise*, *microse*, *obtus*. 70 *Author*, *ether*, *method* &c. 75 *Ozi-er*, *azure* pron. *ozhier* &c. Orth. Axioms. Rule 76. *As*; *staff*, *hill*, *mass*. 79 *As*, *christmas*, *until*, yet *Doct. Johnson* very inconsistently with himself spells *miscal*, *to control*, *fire-stal*,

Fore *less, ly, ful* and *ness*, as finals bound
 Suppress *e* silent after vowels found. 82
E silent when impure is still retain'd,
 'Fore *ness, less, ly*, and *ful*, affix'd at th' end. 83
 From words of silent *e* at th' end possess'd,
E never is by adding *ment*, suppress'd. 84
 'Fore *able, ible*, silent *e* omit,
 Except *ce, ge* as terminations sit. 85
I in *y* final's place, impure when met,
 'Fore adventitious syllables we set. 86
 Words with *y* pure at th' end, *y* still dispense
 And Participles of the present tense. 87
 Letters or syllables are pure in sound:
 When vow'ls or diphthongs previously are found. 88

SECT. III.

Orthoepy.

Vowels retain their long and open sound,
 At the end of syllables with the accent found, 89
 Before one consonant and silent *e*
 These vowels too their open sound display, 90
 Their shortest sound we to these vowels grant,
 Before a syllable's final consonant. 91
 Before two consonants or more at th' end,
 Short sounded Vowels usually attend. 92
 Two or more consonants and silent *e*
 Their previous vowels, mostly short convey. 93
A, E, I, Y, without the accented stress,
 At the end of syllables we short express. 94

EXPLANATION.

down-hill &c. with one *l*, and *recall, controll, hay-stall, up-hill*
 with double *l*. 80 Thus *smallness, fully fulness*, yet with
 the same versatility *Johnson has illness, fellness, stillness* &c.
 81 *As, stiffness, stiffly, successful*. 82 *As, duly, truly from*
due, true. why then with Johnson spell blueely, blueness, rue-
ful? 83 *Paleness, closely, peaceful* &c. Hence the impropri-

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But th' unaccented vowels <i>o</i> and <i>u</i> ,	
At th' end of syllables may long ensue.	95
Both <i>ai</i> and <i>ay</i> like <i>e</i> in <i>bear</i> we found.	
But <i>au</i> and <i>aw</i> like <i>a</i> in <i>ball</i> are found.	96
<i>Ea</i> we long, like <i>e</i> in <i>Beer</i> repeat,	
But double <i>e</i> in found-like <i>e</i> in <i>meet</i> .	97
<i>E-i</i> , in monosyllables display'd,	
Like <i>e</i> in <i>bear</i> is usually survey'd.	98
<i>E-i</i> , in polysyllables when dress'd,	
Like <i>e</i> in <i>beer</i> is commonly express'd.	99
<i>E-y</i> like <i>e</i> in <i>bear</i> we mostly found,	
In words of many syllables when found.	100
<i>E</i> , before <i>u</i> or double <i>w</i> when plann'd,	
Will <i>U</i> 's long found as <i>blue</i> and <i>New</i> command.	101
Both <i>i</i> and <i>y</i> prefix'd to <i>e</i> at the end,	
Like <i>i</i> in <i>bite</i> we usually extend.	102
<i>I-e</i> , <i>y-e</i> 'fore consonants when found,	
Like <i>e</i> in <i>meet</i> we generally found.	103
<i>O-a</i> <i>o-e</i> like open <i>o</i> must fit,	
We <i>oi</i> , and <i>oy</i> like <i>Toil</i> and <i>Toy</i> emit.	104
In monosyllables which with <i>ow</i> conclude,	
<i>Ow</i> usually like open <i>o</i> is view'd.	105
But <i>ow</i> like <i>ou</i> in every other case,	
Will always its diphthongal sound embrace.	106
To final <i>ue</i> <i>u</i> 's open found we grant,	
After a vowel and a consonant.	107

EXPLANATION,

ty of chafly, chafness, blithly &c. in Johnson for chafely, chafeness, blithely, &c. 84 As, abatement, engagement. 85 As sensible, blamable, re-im-ap-provable, re-irre-im-movable, yet in other compounds as, in-unre-unim-proveable moveable, bly-ness unmoveable-bly &c. Johnson retains the *e*. 86 As, happy, happily-ness yet Johnson has dryly, shyly &c. 87 As, Coy, coyly, gay gayly, pay, paying, accompany-nying &c.

ORTHOEPY For the Accent see the first Section of Prosody, 89, able, being, idol, motive, unit. 90 Age, mere, pride,

Exceptions to the general Rules,

We <i>A</i> in final unaccented <i>acc</i>	
Like <i>e</i> in <i>bet</i> , except in <i>Palace</i> , <i>trace</i> .	108
The finals <i>age</i> and <i>edge</i> without a stress,	
Like <i>idge</i> in <i>found</i> we usually express.	109
<i>A</i> short in male prefix'd, or final <i>ate</i> ,	
Without a stress like <i>e</i> in <i>bet</i> we state.	110
When <i>a</i> with <i>ange</i> , <i>aste</i> , <i>athe</i> is coalesc'd,	
<i>A</i> always is like <i>e</i> in <i>bear</i> express'd.	111
Long <i>a</i> 'fore <i>r</i> , <i>lm</i> , <i>th</i> we read,	
Except in words when <i>q</i> and <i>w</i> precede.	112
In unaccented syllables 'fore <i>r</i> ,	
<i>A</i> too we long, like <i>a</i> in <i>arm</i> prefer.	113
<i>A</i> too must long in polysyllables stand,	
Before <i>lm</i> and terminating <i>mand</i> .	114
<i>A</i> broad we sound before <i>lk</i> , <i>ld</i> ,	
And 'fore double <i>l</i> , <i>ls</i> , or <i>l</i> with <i>t</i> .	115
<i>A</i> 's broadest sound with <i>ou</i> will correspond,	
When <i>ght</i> are in <i>ou</i> 's rear postpon'd.	116
To <i>q</i> and <i>w</i> postpon'd, and <i>r</i> in rear,	
<i>A</i> generally too must broad appear.	117
Broad <i>a</i> in polysyllables 'fore <i>l</i> ,	
Preceding <i>c</i> , <i>d</i> , <i>s</i> and <i>t</i> must dwell.	118
<i>Ain</i> unaccented like short <i>e</i> is seen :	
<i>Au</i> like short <i>a</i> , when follow'd by an <i>N</i> .	119
The finals <i>ice</i> , <i>ile</i> , <i>ine</i> with <i>ice</i> and <i>ite</i> ,	
With <i>ive</i> / short when unaccented cite.	120
The finals <i>logue</i> and <i>gogue</i> without a stress,	
We generally with <i>o</i> short express.	121

EXPLANATION.

pride, *throne*, *pure*. 91 *Flat*, *fit*, *for*, *but*. 92 *Fact*, *select*, *ad-junct*. &c. 93 *Advance* sentence &c. 94 *many*, *ever*, *trig-ous*, *lyric*, &c. 95 *Pro-mote*, *u-nite*, *hu-mane* 96 *Gay*, *gait*, *fraud*, *law* &c.

97 *Dear*, *tear*, *year*. Except *Bear*, *break*, *forbear*, *forwear*, *great*, *pear*, *steak*, *swear*, *wear*, to *tear* *pron* *bar*

<i>U</i> 'fore a consonant and silent <i>e</i>	}	
And when postpon'd to <i>r</i> , or <i>s</i> , or <i>j</i> .		
We mostly with its broadest sound survey.		
<i>Ure</i> to accented penults when postpon'd,		123
With <i>u</i> 's short sound is found to correspond,		
<i>G-h</i> , <i>g-n</i> , <i>m-b</i> , <i>l-d</i> and <i>the</i> ,		
Will with <i>n-d</i> long <i>i</i> prefix'd convey.		124
<i>O</i> follow'd by two consonants at th' end,		
Its shortest sound will always comprehend.		125
But should <i>ld</i> double <i>l</i> or <i>the</i> succeed,		
<i>O</i> long therein we generally read.		126
Should <i>p</i> precede and <i>r</i> in rear ensue,		
Before a consonant <i>o</i> long we view.		127
<i>Ea</i> we like <i>e</i> short prefix'd to <i>r</i> ,		
With other consonants subjoin'd prefer,		128
<i>E-y</i> at th' end if unaccented sound,		
Like <i>e</i> in here we generally found.		129
<i>Eu ew</i> postpon'd to <i>r</i> and <i>j</i> ,		
Like <i>o</i> in fool we usually survey.		120
<i>OE</i> a diphthong found in foreign words		
The simple sound of <i>e</i> in bear affords.		131
<i>OU</i> sounds like open <i>o</i> prefix'd to <i>l</i> ,		
But <i>coulter</i> ; <i>soul</i> with diphthong <i>ou</i> we spell.		132
In <i>ub</i> , <i>ur</i> , <i>up</i> , <i>cu</i> like short <i>u</i> we found		
In the antepenult or the penult found.		133
Both <i>ow</i> and <i>ough</i> like open <i>o</i> attend.		
With unaccented syllables at the end.		134
<i>Our</i> , <i>cus</i> in syllables like short <i>u</i> are view'd,		
If unaccented they a word conclude.		135
<i>Ue ui</i> postpon'd to <i>j</i> and <i>r</i> ,		
We with the broadest sound of <i>u</i> prefer.		136

EXPLANATION.

bare &c. 98 Rein, reign, veil. 99 Deceit, leisure. 100
 Prey, they, obey. 101 Feud, stew. 102 Die, dye, lie
 103 Relief, grief. 104 Load, foe, ointment. 105 Grow.
 low. 106 Flower, power. 107 Flue, imbue. 108 Ter-
 race, populace. 109 Bondage, college. 110 Malefactor
 apostate

Rules of Syllabication.

A Syllable is with one Vowel's aid	
And one distinct articulation made.	137
One or more sounds a Syllable compose :	
One or more Syllables a word disclose.	138
As many vowels as emit a sound,	
So many Syllables in words are found.	139
A single consonant, when e'er teen,	
Between two Vow'ls - sounds to intervene,	140
In spelling to the latter we annex :	
But to the former join both p and x.	141
All Consonants 'fore <i>le</i> and <i>re</i> at th' end	
With <i>le</i> and <i>re</i> must, in dividing, blend.	142
In Syllables we as many sounds compress ;	
As may with ease in utterance coalesce.	143
All compounds with the primitive, or root,	
Must always in Syllabication suit;	144
Eight simple sounds may in some syllables stand,	
And some few words eight syllables command.	145

EXPLANATION.

apostate. 111 Change, chaste, bathe. 112. 113. 114.
 115. 117. 118 warm, qualm, chalk, bald, ball, false,
 halt. 116 Thought, nought. 119 Sigh, sign, climb,
 child, blight. 120 Certain, aunt. 121 Chalice, fertile,
 masculine, promise, definite. 122 Epilogue, eclogue,
 123 Obtrude, presume, abjure. 124 Verdure, conjecture
 125 Purport, stubborn. 126 Foid, hold, cold. 127 Port
 porch, sport. 128 Learn, pearl. 129 Money honey. 130
 Rue, stew. 131 Foetus, æconomy. 132 Soul, shouder
 133 Doublet, couplet. 134 Sorrow, thorough. 135 Vi
 gour, pious. 136 Juice, fruit, true &c.

EX. 140. 141 Pro-vide, co-here &c. up-on, ex-ert
 142. A-ble, tri-ble, me-tre, a-cré, &c. 143. 144. 145.
 S-t-r-e-n-g-t-h. In-com-pre-hen-si-bil-it-y.

CHAPTER XIII.

SECT. I

Of the Accent.

Th' accent or stress, which Syllables disclose,	
The voice's tone and elevation shews.	1
Three sorts of accents we to words annex,	
Entitled grave, acute, and circumflex.	2
In all accented syllables, th' stress,	
Must with long-sounded vowels coalesce.	3
In all accented syllables survey'd,	}
The stress, when these are by short vowels sway'd,	
Must on th' ensuing consonant be laid.	

E X P L A N A T I O N .

Accent, from *ad* to and *canto* to sing, denotes "An Inflection of the voice, which in reading or speaking gives each syllable of a word its due pitch of elevation and depression" The accents are generally reckoned three as in the text. The Acute, marked over a syllable by a little sloping stroke gradually rising to the right, elevates the voice : The grave on the contrary depresses it, and is marked by a little stroke inclining from the left to the right in its descent; and the Circumflex, form'd by uniting the acute and grave, points out a kind of undulation or a waving of the voice. The acute accent used in our dictionaries for pointing out the primary stress shews that "The syllable whereon it is set is always louder than the rest; but when it has the rising inflexion is higher than the preceding, and lower than the succeeding syllable; and, when it has a falling inflexion, it is pronounced higher than the other syllables either subsequent or preceding; except when it falls on the last syllable of a word which has no emphasis, and which is the concluding word of a discourse."

See Walker's Princip. of Pronun. Art. 448

The Accent of Monosyllables.

Most words the accent on the last describe, In <i>ade, ced, ee, ept, ene, ert, ain</i> and <i>ibe</i> .	5
Most words in <i>owe, cer, urt, end, ur</i> , and <i>oin</i> , With <i>upt</i> and <i>ort</i> will last the stress define.	6
Of words in final <i>e-an, five</i> and <i>ic</i> , Th' accent we mostly to the penult stick.	7
In words with terminating <i>ice, age, et</i> , The accent on the first is mostly met.	8
Disyllables in <i>ise ine ix</i> and <i>ude</i> , Their accent mostly on the last include.	9
Disyllables in other finals found, Are mostly on the first with accents crown'd.	10
For various parts of speech disyllables plann'd, Without a change with different accents stand.	11
Thus <i>absent object</i> , when as nouns survey'd, Have th' accent always on the penult laid.	12
But when <i>object, absent</i> as verbs are class'd, We th' accent lay upon the syllable last.	13
Thus, to distinguish th' adjectives and name, Words spelt alike a different accent claim.	14
Words with like letters too, a different sense By placing th' accent first or last, dispense.	15
Trisyllables in <i>ry</i> , th' accented stress, On th' antepenult usually express.	16
Th' accent on the antepenult must attend. Of words which <i>machy machy pathy</i> end.	17
<i>I-a</i> at th' end <i>i-ous, u-ous, i-on</i> , Are mostly with a previous accent spun.	18
Most words in <i>cal</i> to <i>i</i> impure subjoin'd, We with an antepenult accent find.	19
Accented <i>i</i> in Elegiac flows, And <i>i</i> accented too 'fore <i>acal</i> goes.	20
<i>Strophe</i> , with <i>loquy, scopy</i> , and <i>meter</i> , Their antepenults with a stress prefer.	21
Of <i>ferous, fluent, suous</i> and <i>gonal</i> Th' accent must on the antepenult fall.	22

<i>Venus</i> and <i>vorous</i> , <i>cracy</i> , <i>gony</i> too,	
We with an antepenult accent view.	23
Most words in <i>nomy</i> th' antepenult's stress,	
With <i>parous</i> and with <i>tomy</i> too, possess,	24
Most polysyllables in <i>ary</i> plann'd,	
Their accent on the fourth from th' end command.	25
Most polysyllables with <i>ery</i> view'd,	
Their accent on the fourth from th' end include.	26
We polysyllables, in <i>ory</i> found,	
With accents on the first or second sound.	27
Of words which <i>al</i> , <i>ant</i> , <i>ar</i> , <i>ent</i> , <i>ance</i> and <i>ate</i> ,	
<i>Ence</i> , <i>an</i> , <i>on</i> , <i>ous</i> and <i>um</i> as finals state,	}
Th' accent must on the antepenult wait.	
When any word you with those finals see,	
Whose syllables consist of more than three,	29
And penult shall a consonant possess,	
Such penults usually display the stress.	30
Of words above two syllables in <i>ly</i> ,	
<i>Ed</i> , <i>fy</i> , <i>ing</i> , <i>tive</i> , <i>ful</i> , <i>is</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>able</i> , <i>ey</i> ,	31
And also <i>or</i> , <i>ess</i> , <i>gy</i> , <i>ize</i> , <i>able</i> , <i>ude</i>	
Th' accent is on the antepenult view'd.	32
Most polysyllables in English found,	
With accents on or near the van is crown'd.	33
Besides the primary accent here design'd,	
Others in polysyllables we find.	34
In words these secondary accents scann'd,	
Must on each second from the primary stand.	35
If in the van the primary stress appear,	
The secondary stress is on the rear.	36
If near the last the primary stress should prove,	
The secondary to the left must move.	37
Thus "Eloah with his co-ex-is-tent word	
In Con-sub-stan-ti-al-it-y accord."	38

SECT. II.

Metric Feet with their Quantity.

Th' Iambus, the Trochee, and th' Anapest	
Display the feet in english verse express'd,	39
We	

We th' Amphibrac, Molofs, and Dactyl too,	
Swift Pyrrhic, and Spondee, here sometimes view,	40
Th' Iambus, with two syllables survey'd,	
Is with one short before a long display'd.	41
The Trochee, which two syllables comprize,	
One long succeeded by one short supplies.	42
Th' Pyrrhic, nam'd from Pyrrhus martial dance,	
Must with two rapid syllables advance.	43
The solemn spondee, slowly grave and strong,	
Two syllables compose, which both are long.	44
The Anapest is with three syllables crown'd,	
Of which two short before one long are found.	45
The Dactyl, which a fingers joints import,	
One long displays succeeded by two short.	46
In th' Amphibrach, three syllables are seen,	
One long between two short, to intervene.	47
The grave Molofs, us'd in the Epirian Song;	
Moves with three syllables, all founded long.	48
The Tribrachy to these some Authors add,	
With three short syllables in Metre had.	49
All syllables, which with an accent stand	
Are long in Quantity and Metre scann'd.	50
We also long a Syllable express,	
By virtue of the secondary stress.	51
All other syllables, of the accent void,	
Are always short, in Metre when employ'd.	52
Short monosyllables, the Poets use	
With or without an accent, as they chuse.	53
But Particles should th' accent ne'er dispense;	
Except employ'd in some emphatic sense.	54
Those who compose or read Iambic verse,	
Th' accent on even syllables rehearse.	55
All Trochaic compositions must possess	
On each odd syllable th' accented stress.	56
The stress, on lays of th' anapestic kind,	
Must be to each third syllable assign'd.	57
To keen Iambicks may all themes belong	
From th' Epic to the glee-inspiring song.	58
For "If the verse a Nations temper shows,	
In keen Iambicks english Metre flows"	59

Of these Iambic feet we in a verse;
 From two to five or seven at most rehearse. 60
 This for more harmony doth condescend,
 With th' other feet at intervals to blend. 61
 Trochaicks and Anapesticks are confin'd,
 To subjects of a light familiar kind. 62

Of the Cefura semi-pause & rhyme.

Next the *Cefura* our attention draws;
 By which is meant that small repose or pause, 63
 Which on each verse, above eight syllables seen,
 Must in or near the middle intervene. 64
 Some verses, in, accordance with the sense,
 Besides the above a semi-pause dispense; 65
 This, if the verse ten syllables convey,
 We on or near the eight and second lay. 66
 We to another pause must next attend,
 Which of each verse discriminates the end: 67
 Few readers understand this final rest;
 By some the voice is rais'd by some depress'd: 68
 Some to shun these into another fall,
 By reading on without a pause at all. 69
 But the judicious Critics here are known
 Just to suspend the voice, not change the tone. 70
 To those, whose talents ornament the stage
 With comic merriment and tragic rage; 71
 Also to those, who feel their breasts inspir'd,
 And with that wonder-working genius fir'd, 72
 Which Milton breaths in each energetic line,
 The quiet empire of Blank Verse resign. 73
 Ye who aspire to gratify the throng
 With pleasing rhyme must decorate the song. 74
 Poets in chusing rhymes exact and just
 Should more to th' ear than to the speaking trust; 75
 Thus *Maid. Perswade* may with each other chime
 But *Cough*, and *Plough*, tho' spelt alike, cant rhyme. 76
 Words spelt alike, yet differing in sense,
 We in a couplet never should dispense. 77

In rhyming too, the primitive or root With its derivative can never suit.	78
Epic and serious subjects ne'er admit Those double rhymes, which low burlesque besit :	79
But in all themes, familiar, or sublime, Ne'er let good sense be sacrific'd to rhyme.	80
To make our metre still more smoothly glide, Some sounds are by Elision, laid aside,	81
From <i>the</i> its final vowel oft is thrown, 'Fore silent <i>h</i> or other vowels known.	82
<i>E</i> too we often cast away 'fore <i>r</i> , And that which preterites in <i>ed</i> prefer.	83
But <i>e</i> we ne'er from <i>ded</i> or <i>ted</i> should cast, When e'er they form the finals of the past.	84
<i>I-on</i> , <i>i-cus</i> , <i>e-ous</i> , and such, when scann'd In verse, for one diphthongal syllable stand.	85
<i>E</i> , <i>i</i> , and <i>u</i> , found with th' accented stress, Should by no metric license coalesce.	86

Accept dear Youth and carefully peruse
These efforts of a plain didactic muse,
The dull preceptive rules of Metric Art,
In memorative Couplets to impart :
But listen to one admonition more,
By Flaccus sung two thousand years before,
" 'Tis not enough to close the flowing line
" And in ten syllables the sense confine,
" That man alone whom real genius fires,
" Whom the diviner soul of verse inspires,
" Who speak sublimely great may boldly claim
" The sacred honors of a Poets name." *Francis's Hor.*

 Rule 1st. exemplified the Acute
marked á : Grave à : Circumflex â.
39. Iambic as ä-lōne, Trochee sō-bēr,
Spondee ā-mēn, Dactyl trūit-ēr-ēr,
Anapest rē-fēr-ēē, sū-pēr-vīse, &c.

SECT. III.

A general View of English Metre.

chiefly extracted from the celebrated Odes on St. Cecilia's Day by Dryden and Pope, which see.

Thirteen species of Iambic measure,

And kill
At will.
O'er fountains
And mountains,
Unheard, unknown.
He makes his moan,
In broils and fighting
For e'er delighting.
Aloft in awful state,
The God-like hero fate.
Transcendent is the pleasure
In storing heav'nly treasure.
Our joys below it can improve!
And antedate the bliss above,
Ah! happiness beyond expression;
Now in my long-sought love's possession.
Tho deep, yet clear; tho gentle, yet not dull;
Strong without rage; without o'erflowing full.
To burst the bands of death-like Sleep asunder,
And rouse him like a rattling peal of thunder.
The long majestic note and energy divine.
Could swell the soul to rage; or kindle soft desire.
How christian-like the task, how envied th' occupation
To do what good we can, while in this lowly station.
And stamp'd an image of himself a sov'reign of the world
And moody madness laughing wild amid severest woe.

Thus in our English Verse we have no less than 27 simple species of Metre, namely, thirteen of the Iambic, 8 of the Anapestic and 6 of the Trochaic measure, an amazing variety for composition.

Of Anapestic Metre eight Varieties.

Thus song could prevail
 O'er death and o'er hell.
 Til the roofs all around
 The shrill echoes rebound.
 Tho Fate had fast bound her
 With Styx nine times round her.
 Our thunders the Spaniards made mute
 And gave them an English salute.
 For a false One 'tis folly to languish
 Then away with such sorrow and anguish.
 A conquest how hard and how glorious?
 Yet Music and Love were victorious.
 So wild as the Wind o'er the Desert he flies.
 Hark! Hemus resounds with the Bacchanals cries.
 Where Honor and Justice so odly contribute
 To ease Heroes pains by an Halter and Gibbet.

Of Trochaic Metre six Varieties

Dreadful gleams,
 Disfmal screams.
 Rich the treasure,
 Sweet the pleasure.
 Give the vengeance due
 To the valiant Crew.
 These Retreats tho' holy,
 Gloom'd with Melancholy.
 Let the warbling Lute complain
 In a sadly - pleasing Strain.
 Swiftly sweet in Lydian Measure,
 Soon he sooth'd his Soul to Pleasure.

F I N I S .



John Maurice Esq.
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C. D. [unclear]







